

## FOUND GUILTY AND ALL FINED

**Trial of Bridge Companies and Agents  
Concluded in Huron County.**

## CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

**Court Likely to Take Action on the  
Grand Jury Report at Bucyrus—New  
Lima Hospital Trustee Announced.  
Workmen Burned to Death—Other  
Intelligence of Ohio.**

Norwalk, O., May 30.—A jury in criminal court returned a verdict of guilty against seven bridge companies for restraint of trade. The seven bridge agents indicted for conspiracy against trade were also found guilty. The companies were fined \$300 and costs each and five agents \$250 and costs each. Henry Hughes, who was recently fined in Erie county, was fined \$125 and costs. The companies and agents found guilty are W. N. Cleveland, H. G. Hammond, Henry Hughes, W. H. Lyons, J. H. Hilton, W. C. Laiblin, Canton Bridge company, Massillon Bridge company, the Bellefontaine Bridge & Iron company and the Brackett Bridge company.

Sensational testimony was given by James E. Adams, Jr., of the firm of Adams Brothers company, bridge builders of Findlay. Adams said that there had been a pooling agreement among the bridge companies for bidding for the contract for a bridge in Putnam county in 1903; that his company secured the contract and that it paid "certain persons" \$1,300 to be divided among the different bridge companies.

**Up to the Court.**  
Bucyrus, O., May 30.—Prosecuting Attorney Carl Hinkle, when asked as to the result of the investigation into the Ohio Central railway ouster case and the report made by the jury, said any future development will have to be instituted by the court, and he is ready to prosecute any case brought. Judge Tobias, who authorized the investigation, may take some action, and it is possible that the circuit court may act on the ground that the attorneys abused their relationship with the court in not submitting the entry in the case before spreading it upon the journal.

**Boy's Tragic Death.**  
Sidney, O., May 30.—John, the 13-year-old son of John Shearer, while leading a horse to water, tied the hitching strap around his waist. The horse became frightened and ran, dragging young Shearer around the barnyard and tramping on him. The horse also ran through a gate, dashing Shearer's head against the post, crushing his skull, causing his death in a few minutes.

**Head Blown Off.**  
Marietta, O., May 30.—While playing with an old shotgun supposed to be empty the weapon was discharged and 13-year-old Bessie Dalton, daughter of Isaac Dalton, a well-to-do farmer of Rain Bow, Washington county, was instantly killed. Bernice, the 11-year-old brother of the girl, did the shooting and the charge of the gun tore the back part of her head entirely away.

**Burned to Death.**  
Dillonville, O., May 30.—Edward Neely of Portland, O., and John E. Singer of Bryant, O., were burned to death near here. The men, together with 20 fellow workers, occupied box cars as sleeping quarters while engaged in making repairs on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. The fire started from an overheated stove. Three cars were consumed.

**Girl Committed Suicide.**  
Dayton, O., May 30.—The body of Miss Bertha Montgomery, 23, who had committed suicide, was found in Stillwater. The girl had been ill for some time. She had taken carbolic acid before leaping into the water and her face was badly burned. A note pinned in her hat contained this message: "Goodbye, everybody." The girl was greatly esteemed.

**Boat Overturned.**  
Wooster, O., May 30.—Frederick Bartram of Shreve was drowned while fishing in Brown lake, near that village. The boat in which Bartram, Luther Everhard and Ernest Bruce were fishing, upset while Bartram was casting a line. Bruce was able to swim and Everhard was rescued by a farmer.

**For Webber.**  
Mt. Gilead, O., May 30.—Republicans of Morrow county selected delegates to the Fourteenth district congressional convention which meets in Mansfield. While uninstructed the 18 delegates are all Webber men. It was the largest convention of this kind ever held here.

**Lima Hospital Trustee.**  
Columbus, O., May 30.—George E. Whitney of Union county has been appointed a trustee of the Lima State hospital. The board is bipartisan and Mr. Whitney, who is a Republican, is a banker of Marysville. His appointment completes the board, which is composed of six members.

**Bishop Leonard's Views.**  
Cleveland, O., May 30.—Bishop Leonard, in his address opening the annual convention of the Ohio diocese of the Episcopal church here, endorsed the action of the ecclesiastical court in the case of Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey. A clergyman, the bishop said, might hold any views he desired, but to remain a minister of the Episcopal church he must preach its doctrines and obey its rules. He said it was absurd that one preaching heretical doctrines should be allowed to remain in the church.

**Disease Pronounced Smallpox.**  
Bellaire, O., May 30.—Dr. A. J. Heinlein, assistant to the state health board in eastern Ohio, was called to St. Clairsville, Belmont county, this morning to investigate a disease said to be chickenpox, and he pronounced it smallpox. The whole town has been exposed to the disease.

**Locomotive Starts Fire.**  
Lima, O., May 30.—Fire caused \$5,000 loss at the yards of the Fidelity Coal and Supply company. Sparks from a passing locomotive ignited the supply house, which was totally destroyed, with its contents, together with surrounding storage buildings.

**No Saloons in Fayette County.**  
Washington C. H., O., May 30.—The Beal law election at New Holland resulted in a victory for the "drys" by a majority of 26. A total of 362 votes were polled. This will practically wipe out all the saloons in Fayette county.

**Caught in Shaft.**  
Dayton, O., May 30.—Otto Bartenfelder, 35 married, was caught in an elevator shaft at the Platt iron works and received injuries from which he died while en route to the hospital in the ambulance.

## IN SOUTHWEST

**Coal Mines May Soon Be Reopened.  
A Conference.**

Kansas City, Mo., May 30.—A sub-committee appointed by the coal operators and miners in conference here submitted propositions from Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' association to the miners that may result in reopening the mines in Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri and Indian territory by June 10, 1906. The sub-committee recommends that the miners return to work on the 1903 scale and that a commission of three miners and three operators and one referee to be selected by the conference shall consider and settle all matters embraced in the operators' proposition. This committee is to report to a joint conference in Kansas City not later than June 30.

**Wedding Guests Arrive.**  
Madrid, May 30.—The preparations for the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena are fast approaching culmination with the arrival of foreign princes and envoys, the influx of vast throngs and the final adornment of streets and buildings. Such a spectacle of splendor has seldom been seen as when the princes coming to the wedding arrived in the city. Trumpet blasts greeted the prince of Wales and Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The former wore the uniform of a British general. There was another shimmer of uniforms and dresses as the royal representatives of Germany, Russia and Greece arrived with their retinues. Later there was a brilliant pageant, as all the princes and princesses with their retinues proceeded to the Pardo palace, where King Alfonso and Princess Victoria received.

**Not Insane.**  
New York, May 30.—The trial of Josephine Terranova, charged with the murder of her aunt, Mrs. Concetta Reggio, which was suspended several days pending investigation of her sanity, was resumed in supreme court. The committee appointed to ascertain whether Mrs. Terranova is insane reported to the court that while she formerly had hallucinations as to her conduct in killing her uncle and aunt, and still has them, she is able, in their opinion, to consult and advise with her counsel as to the conduct of her trial during its remaining stages. As such a condition satisfied the requirements of the law the trial proceeded.

**Subterranean Convulsions.**  
Honolulu, May 30.—The schooner Lavinia, which has arrived from Laysan island, reports that the ocean in that vicinity is covered for many miles with a heavy coating of pumice stone. At Laysan island and on the French frigate shoals there were piles of pumice prior to the San Francisco earthquake. It is believed that there were some subterranean outbreaks, probably in connection with the Formosa earthquake. Captain Schlemmer of the Lavinia says that the shock of April 18 was 1.4 ft on the island.

**Elections in Denmark.**  
Copenhagen, May 30.—The general election for members of the lower house of the Danish diet was held Tuesday. The result leaves the ministerial position somewhat weaker. Against 59 firm supporters in the old house the ministerialists now have only 55. The Socialists, who in the last house had 16 seats, have elected 24 members, the Rightists 13, the Moderate Leftists 9, the Radicals 9 and the Independents 3. The large increase in the Socialist vote and the loss of ground by the radicals is very marked.

## MOVES AGAINST A LARGE TOWN

**Leader of the Guatemalan Insurgents  
Anticipates Victory.**

## TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

**One Detachment of Revolutionists.  
After Taking a City, is Forced to  
Retire Before Superior Forces.  
Country Said to Be in Sympathy  
With the Invaders.**

Mexico City, May 30.—The revolution in Guatemala is the most widespread of any in the history of that country. Foreign planters have been waiting for months for General Barillas to act. Practically all of the general interests and many of the best natives support the revolution. Frequent abuse of power are charged to the government.

General Castillo, commanding a detachment of revolutionists, after taking the city of Ocos, was forced to retire before superior forces. Castillo is now reported to have taken a new base and will be reinforced by several hundred good fighting men from the steamer Empire City. General Barillas is in the mountains making his way to Quezaltenango. Barillas has with him a fine body of picked men, and is reported to be steadily recruiting his force. No news has been received here from Salvador, but the invading force should by this time be well advanced into Guatemala. Resident Guatemalans here state that the whole country is ripe for the overthrow of President Cabrera. The season of rains has set in and the roads are bad in Guatemala.

News from the Guatemalan frontier will be somewhat interrupted owing to the revolutionists having cut the wires, but messengers on horseback will be dispatched from Ocos, where General Castillo has his forces, and from the flying column of General Barillas, who is pushing on to the important city of Quezaltenango with 40,000 inhabitants. This city is likely to be occupied by General Barillas this week. He is immensely popular in that region.

## WITH SOCIALISTS

**Centrist Party Unites to Defeat Govern-  
mental Proposal.**

Berlin, May 30.—The leaders of the Centrist or Catholic party allow it to be understood that they have united with the Socialists of the reichstag to defeat the government's proposal to create a colonial ministry because Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Mangenburg, now director of the colonial office, was Emperor William's choice for minister of the colonies. Herr Baechem, Dr. Spah and Herr Groeber, Centrist leaders, informed Chancellor Von Buelow two months ago that they disapproved of Prince Hohenlohe-Mangenburg for cabinet rank because of his anti-Jewish proceedings while regent of Coburg-Gotha.

**Engineer Stevens for Lock Canal.**  
Washington, May 30.—"Although I have little time to look into political conditions in Panama, I do not think there is danger of any serious revolution on the isthmus of Panama," Chief Engineer Stevens of the isthmian canal commission said. Mr. Stevens, since his arrival in Washington, has been in conference with the members of the commission and appeared before the house committee on appropriations. Mr. Stevens urged the desirability of the lock type and made it plain that the commission should know at once what type is to be constructed.

**Preacher a Bigamist.**  
Chicago, May 30.—Almon Clarence Abel, formerly a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy and was sentenced to an indefinite term in the penitentiary. Abel was formerly pastor of the Hammond Avenue Methodist Episcopal church in this city and later was pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, one of the largest of its denomination in the city. To his second wife Abel was known as "Clair Clayton," and it was on complaint of her mother that he was arrested.

**Were Not Spared.**  
Riga, Russia, May 30.—The death sentence was executed on the eight murderers of Police Lieutenant Porzhitsk. These were the workmen in whose behalf the lower house of parliament interpellated Premier Goremykin and demanded a commutation of their sentences.

**Quake in Pennsylvania.**  
Reading, Pa., May 30.—Reports from Southern Berks county, near the Chester county line, report earth tremors and vibrations, which created great alarm. There was a gentle rocking of buildings.

**Couple Struck by Train.**  
Cumberland, Md., May 30.—Richard Robertson, 26, and his sweetheart, Hattie Soyce, 19, were struck and instantly killed by a B. & O. passenger train at Paw Paw, Va., while walking on the track.

## TURBULENT

**Session of the Tennessee Democratic  
Convention.**

Nashville, Tenn., May 30.—The state Democratic convention, which met here to nominate candidates for governor and railroad commissioners, recessed without having even effected temporary organization. It was decidedly the most turbulent body of the kind ever assembled in Tennessee. Pandemonium and free fighting were the rule and it was with the utmost difficulty that any sort of record of the proceedings could be made. Adjournment was had after an understanding was reached between leaders of opposing factions that the three gubernatorial candidates, Governor John I. Cox, Congressman Malcolm R. Patterson and Judge John R. Bond, each name four representatives, who shall constitute a committee to decide on a temporary chairman. Before this agreement was effected the battle over contested delegations occupied the entire time of the convention, which is the largest in the history of Tennessee politics. Many counties are contested and the vast Ryman auditorium, where the convention sat, was taxed to its utmost capacity. The services of the police were necessary from the outset.

## SCANDALOUS

**Governor Higgins Pronounces the De-  
lay in the Patrick Case.**

Albany, N. Y., May 30.—"Little less than scandalous" is the phrase used by Governor Higgins in a veto memorandum issued regarding "the law's delay" in the case of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of the aged millionaire, William M. Rice, in New York city in 1900. The governor's veto was introduced by Assemblyman Wade of Chautauque to amend the code of criminal procedure so as to permit an appeal from an order denying a motion for a new trial in a criminal case on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Recorder Goff, before whom Patrick was originally tried, has now under consideration such a motion for a new trial for Patrick and Governor Higgins has revived the condemned lawyer for a third time until June 18.

**Portion of Crater Collapsed.**  
Naples, May 30.—Another portion of the main crater of Mount Vesuvius fell in, causing a thick, black column of smoke to arise to a height of several hundred feet, eclipsing the sun and spreading ashes and cinders over Torre Annunziata and surrounding villages. The incident caused considerable alarm, especially because it was accompanied by several loud detonations, and many peasants left their houses. Professor Matteucci, director of the royal observatory, who had returned to his post, ordered the workmen who were clearing the roads to stop operations. The professor telegraphed to Naples that he believed nothing serious will happen, even if the phenomenon could be repeated.

## GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

**CHICAGO**—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 15@20; cows, \$3 25@4 15; heifers, \$2 75@3 10; bulls, \$3 25@4 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@4 30. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$5 00@6 25; lambs, \$5 25@6 50; yearlings, \$5 00@5 25. Calves—\$2 75@3 00. Hogs—Choice to prime, \$6 42@6 50; medium to good heavy, \$6 42@6 50; butcher weights, \$6 40@6 50; good to choice heavy mixed, \$6 40@6 42; packing, \$6 00@6 45. Wheat—No. 2 red, 91c. Corn—No. 2, 49 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 33 1/2c@34c.

**EAST BUFFALO**—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5 00@5 75; shipping, \$5 00@5 75; butchering, \$4 50@5 00. Hogs—\$4 75@5 00; fat cows, \$3 25@4 25; butts, \$3 50@4 40; milkers and springers, \$20 00@25 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$5 00@6 25; mixed sheep, \$3 25@5 25; ewes, \$5 25@6 50; lambs, \$5 50@7 15. Calves—\$5 25@6 50. Hogs—Heavy, mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$6 50@6 75; roughs, \$5 75@6 50, stags, \$4 00@4 75.

**PITTSBURGH**—Cattle: Choice, \$5 00@5 75; prime, \$2 50@5 60; tidy butchers, \$4 60@4 90; heifers, \$3 50@4 30; cows, bulls and stags, \$2 50@4 40; fresh cows, \$2 00@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5 30@5 45; good mixed, \$5 00@5 25; butchers, \$4 50@5 00. Hogs—\$4 75@5 00; Calves—\$5 00@5 25. Heavy hogs, mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$6 00@6 25; light Yorkers, \$5 50@6 00; pigs, \$4 45@5 25.

**CLEVELAND**—Cattle: Choice steers, \$5 10@5 45; heifers, \$4 85@5 25; fat cows, \$4 10@4 45; bulls, \$3 85@4 10; milkers and springers, \$15 00@16 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$5 75@7 00; bulls, \$3 50@5 50; wethers, \$4 75@5 00; ewes, \$4 75@5 50. Calves—\$5 75@6 00. Hogs—Yorkers, \$6 60; medium heavy, \$6 55@6 60; pigs, \$5 50@6 00; stags, \$4 50@5 00; roughs, \$5 50@6 00.

**CINCINNATI**—Wheat: No. 2 red, 91 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 52c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 36 1/2c. Rye—No. 2, 68c. Buckwheat—\$9 25. Bacon—\$10 12 1/2. Lard—\$8 35. Hogs—\$25 00@26 00. Cattle—\$2 25@5 00. Sheep—\$3 50@4 25. Lambs—\$5 25@5 75.

**BOSTON**—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 34 3/4@35c; fine No. 1, 37c@38c; No. 2, 37c@38c; fine washed, 39c@40c; fine washed, 39c@40c; Kentucky, Indiana, etc., 3c and 1/2c below, 32c@33c.

**NEW YORK**—Cattle: Steers, \$4 95@5 30; bulls, \$4 45@4 75; cows, \$2 10@2 60; Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3 70@4 00; lambs, \$5 25@5 75. Wheat—No. 2 red, 91 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, 57 1/2c. Oats—Mixed, 39 1/2c.

**TOLEDO**—Wheat, 88 1/2c; corn, 52c; oats, 37 1/2c; rye, 62c; cloverseed, \$6 70.

**Violinist to Return.**  
London, May 30.—Francis MacMillen, the American violinist, has contracted with L. G. Charlton to make a tour of the United States in the fall. Mr. MacMillen left Ohio in his boyhood and since that time has been playing throughout Europe.

## THE BIG ONES IN DISPUTE

**Conferees Discuss Amendments to  
the Railroad Rate Bill.**

## DISPOSED OF TWENTY-TWO

**Reputed Abuses in the Second-Class  
Mail System Pointed Out by Sena-  
tor Bailey—Call for Report on the  
Condition of Packing Plants—Long-  
worth's Idea Ruled Out.**

Washington, May 30.—When the conferees on the rate bill adjourned at the conclusion of a session every amendment in the bill had been gone over. More than a score of amendments have been disposed of, either by acceptance or rejection, the indication being that most of them have been accepted. The important amendments are still subjects of consideration and the indications are that a speedy agreement cannot be hoped for. The express company amendment is still disagreed to, the pipe line amendment is also one of those unsettled, likewise the amendment forbidding common carriers ownership in producing properties, the "Jim Crow" car amendment is also in dispute; also the pass amendment and that relative to the size of the commission.

During the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill in the house an interesting debate was had on the amendment proposed by Mr. Longworth (O.) to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the acquisition in foreign capitals of proper sites and buildings for the embassies and legations of the United States for the residences of ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries. Mr. Longworth, in urging his amendment, which went out on a point of order, insisted that by providing residences for our ambassadors the question of rent would be eliminated. He said this was now the largest necessary expense. With a residence provided by the government a man of moderate means could live in a dignified way on his salary. All other nations, he said, either own their own residences or allow liberally for rent. Mr. Shirley (Ky.) discussed "the wasteful extravagance, the outrageous and un-American method of living of some of our representatives abroad." He spoke of the representative of America to the court of St. James, paying \$40,000 a year for house rent in London and remarked that "he was not representing, but misrepresenting the country that honors him."

The senate heard a criticism of the second-class mail system, which was begun by Senator Bailey in connection with the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. He stated that the bulk of the second-class matter had grown to such an extent as to require an appropriation of \$27,000,000, and contended that the people who read the magazines and papers should pay this expense, not the people at large. Speaking of the religious publications he said that the cost of their transportation could not be begrudged, but protested against making the non-Christian taxpayer share the expense of their distribution. Senator Penrose agreed with the Texas senator, saying that "the abuse of the second-class mail privileges are becoming so colossal as to startle the imagination and even our credulity." He said that the present bill carried \$192,000,000, and predicted that in a few years the amount necessary to meet the demands would be double that amount. Indeed, he predicted that the time would come within the legislative lives of present senators when the appropriation for the postoffice department would not be less than \$500,000,000. He also spoke of the increase in the west of the rural delivery service, and summing up predicted that unless the original purpose of the second-class system is restored it will operate to break down the entire postal system. He said that much of the expense is due to the excessive weight of advertising matter carried by the periodicals, while much of the reading matter was feeble and ineffective.

The senate passed the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$22,485,000, and immediately afterward adjourned over Memorial day.

**Wants Packing House Reports.**  
Washington, May 30.—Representative Sulzer of New York introduced a resolution calling on the president, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the house at his earliest convenience the reports of Charles P. Neill and James B. Reynolds, in connection with their investigation of the 'meat trust,' the stockyards and the meat packing houses of Chicago and other places, and all data, exhibits and correspondence in any way relating to the same." The report of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds is being facitiated, but it was stated today that probably it would not be submitted to the president before Thursday.

The custom and fashion of today will be the awkwardness and outrage of tomorrow. So arbitrary are these transient laws.—Dumas.

## GOVERNOR

**Prevents the Fitz-Burns Engagement,  
Which is Postponed.**

Philadelphia, May 30.—The 20-round fight between Fitzsimmons and Burns, which was to have taken place Tuesday night before the Tuxedo Athletic club at North Essington, has been postponed until Wednesday of next week as a result of the order issued by the governor of Pennsylvania to the state constabulary to prevent the bout. The officials of the club will at once take legal action with a view of holding the fight on the new date.

## PUGS IN COURT.

New York, May 30.—Terry McGovern and James Britt, together with 16 other men, arrested after a 10-round fight between Britt and McGovern, were in police court charged with violating a section of the penal code, which regulates prize fights. At the request of counsel for the prisoners the court granted an adjournment until Thursday and continued the bail of \$500 each.

## BASEBALL.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**

**AT NEW YORK.** R. H. E.  
New York ... 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 ... 5 7 2  
Washington ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 ... 2 5 4  
Batteries—Orth and Kleinow; Kilton and Hayden.

**AT BOSTON.** R. H. E.  
Philadelphia ... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 ... 2 4 2  
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 ... 1 5 1  
Batteries—Plank and Powers; Harris and Peterson.

**AT CLEVELAND.** R. H. E.  
Cleveland ... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 ... 3 7 9  
St. Louis ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 2 4 2  
Batteries—Hess and Clarke; Powell and O'Connor.

**CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.**  
Phila. ... 21 10 796 St. L. ... 17 18 488  
Clev. ... 21 10 677 Chic. ... 14 17 452  
N. Y. ... 20 13 607 Wash. ... 12 21 382  
Det. ... 16 16 500 Bos. ... 8 28 222

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**AT PITTSBURGH.** R. H. E.  
Pittsburgh ... 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 ... 7 9 2  
Brooklyn ... 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 ... 8 5 2  
Batteries—Leifield, Hildebrand, Karger and Peitz; Pastoris, McIntyre and Ritter.

**CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.**  
Chic. ... 23 12 683 St. L. ... 18 21 462  
N. Y. ... 25 13 658 Cin. ... 17 24 415  
Pitts. ... 21 15 583 Bos. ... 12 26 316  
Phila. ... 23 18 501 Brook. ... 12 25 316

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Columbus 1, Indianapolis 0.  
At St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 2.  
At Louisville 3, Toledo 8.  
At Kansas City 9, Milwaukee 3.

## CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.

Toledo ... 22 14 511 Minn. ... 17 19 472  
Colum. ... 24 17 585 St. P. ... 16 18 471  
Milw. ... 17 15 531 Louis. ... 16 20 414  
K. C. ... 19 18 513 Ind. ... 14 24 368

## Lincoln Party's Choice.

Philadelphia, May 30.—At a conference here between prominent members of the Lincoln party it was unanimously decided to present the name of Lewis Emory, Jr., of McKean county, to the Lincoln party convention for the nomination of governor and that Mayor Weaver's name shall not be presented. It was also practically agreed that the convention, which will be held in this city on Thursday, shall not be adjourned to a day subsequent to the Republican state convention. This action followed a series of conferences which were attended by Mayor Weaver, Mr. Emory, Charles Emery Smith and other friends of Mr. Weaver and Mr. Emery.

## To Call Out Pumps.

Saginaw, Mich., May 30.—The executive board of the Michigan district, United Mine Workers of America, has decided to call out the pumps from the mines. Pending the approval of President Mitchell, no date has been set for this order to take effect. The mines have been idle since April 1. A week ago, when a joint conference of miners and operators was ready to meet at Bay City, the operators refused to enter the conference unless the miners would first agree to reduce the initiation fee of their union from \$50 to \$10. This demand the miners refused and the conferees went home without holding any sessions.

## Startles England.

London, May 30.—The revelations regarding the beef packing industry in the United States has caused a sensation here. Questions will be raised in the house of commons with a view to ascertaining how far it is in the government's power to protect the British public. The London newspapers praise President Roosevelt for his courage in probing the matter. Inquiries at Liverpool in the American provision exchange elicited the view that the local supervision was too keen to permit of bad goods reaching British importers.

## CUT TO THE QUICK.

James E. Scripps, newspaper publisher, is dead at Detroit, Mich. Lewis Wallick was shot and killed by Indiana Wallick, his divorced wife, when he attempted forcibly to enter her home at Watonga, O. T. House committee on labor authorized a favorable report on the eighth hour bill. Chairman Gardner said there was no opposing vote. Fire insurance rates on business blocks and on stocks of merchandise have been increased 25 per cent all over the coast by the fire underwriters of the Pacific.

Governor Pattison pardoned from the penitentiary Mrs. Theresa Onder, convicted with her husband at Cleveland on a charge of arson and sentenced to one year. She is soon to become a mother.

## GOVERNOR STILL IN BED.

**Will Not Leave Hospital for  
Three or Four Months.**

Cincinnati, May 30.—Prof. J. W. Glover, who has been examining the books of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of which Governor J. M. Patterson is president, for the Wisconsin legislature, returned to this city today and announced that he could complete his examination this week. Then will come the investigation at Milwaukee, when officials will be summoned to testify.

It is certain that President Patterson cannot respond, as he is still in bed at Christ's hospital, and today Glover was informed that he is still too weak to stand on his feet and cannot be out of the hospital for three or four months at least.

Glover says he does not expect any very sensational disclosures to come as a result of his examination. Just what he will report the examiner refuses to say, but he said: "The newspapers will no doubt put headlines on some items when they are published."

## ON SCHEDULE TIME.

**First Time Table Put Into Effect  
by C. A. Railway.**

A Canton-Akron interurban timetable No. 1 has just been put into effect by general manager of the road, J. R. Harrigan. This is the first time in the history of the road, says the Canton Morning News, that this has ever been accomplished.

By putting such a timetable into operation the road is operated on exactly the same principle that a steam road is, and in operation is put on an equal basis with it. Each car has a train number and knows just where and at what time it is to pass another train. This does away with the reporting of the conductor to the dispatcher at every place where cars pass and it also to a great extent lessens the danger of making possible errors.

This means much more safety to the passengers and employees of the road. With this schedule cars between Akron and New Philadelphia pass at East Akron, Apple Grove siding, Canton, Massillon, the coal switch and London siding.

Trains of the Akron division will use the tracks in Akron in common with the trains of the N. O. T. & L. Company, being governed by the rules of that company. When northbound trains are over five minutes late they will call at the lake junction for orders. A distinction has also been made between first and second class trains.

A second class train is of inferior class to a first class train, an extra train being of inferior class to a regular train of any class. A train of inferior class must in all cases keep two minutes clear of the time of a train of superior class, running in either direction except at Reedurban.

A series



## REED SMOOT WILL STAY

No Possibility of Ousting Utah Senator.

## THE STORM HAS NOW BLOWN OVER

Growing Importance of Agricultural Department—Hale Not a Paternalist. If Towne Had Remained a Republican—Striking Oil in the House.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, May 30.—[Special.]—Having said several times that there was little prospect of any action in the Smoot case because apparently the interest in the subject has disappeared, it may seem like reiteration to point out again the impossibility of any move looking to the unseating of the Utah senator. When the country was all stirred up over the question of polygamy and there was an impression that great disaster was impending because an apostle of the Mormon church had a seat in the senate of the United States, summary action was possible. Reed Smoot took his seat March 4, 1903, and for more than three years has been undisturbed as a senator. He will not be disturbed during the remainder of his term. The storm has evidently blown over. Nothing serious has happened in three years, and nothing serious is likely to happen in the next three years.

Is Wilson "Reaching Out?"

The charge is made, not publicly, but in the corridors, that the agricultural department is "reaching out," that it is getting a grasp upon a great many important functions of government and therefore is able to control legislation. Now, Secretary Wilson is not the kind of man that would be accused of taking more than he ought, although it seems to be apparent that under his direction the agricultural department has grown in power and importance.

Against Paternalism.

Senator Hale frequently inveighs against the paternalistic tendency of the age. Discussing a bill the other day, he said:

"Everything that is of importance to the country is of importance to the states, because the states make up the country. We have not quite yet obliterated all the lines and have not declared that the federal government shall take possession of every department and every industry and that it shall be a matter of the paternal government of the United States ousting the states from their jurisdiction."

Many things which Senator Hale criticizes as "paternalism" have their origin in the fact that some one wants to get a good federal job.

Scott For Restriction.

Senator Scott is from West Virginia, a state that probably is dependent to a large extent upon cheap labor for its development, labor which must at the present time come from Europe, yet he is pronounced in favor of the restriction of immigration. Senator Scott spent several months abroad, and what he saw there made him more of a protectionist not only for American industries, but for American labor which comes in competition with the hordes from Europe. Senator Scott was for even greater restrictions than were provided in the bill which recently passed the senate.

What Might Have Been.

Charlie Towne, the second Tammany orator in the house, in his great campaign speech said that if he had remained in the Republican party he could have had a permanent place in congress with 10,000 majority at his back. He was partially right. If Towne had remained with the Republican party he would have had a life lease in the senate perhaps, for he certainly would have come to the senate. At the time Towne left the Republican party he was very popular in Minnesota.

Will They Be Disappointed?

There never has been such a demand in recent years for any legislation such as that made for the removal of the tax on denatured alcohol. Senator Teller had this to say on the subject when the bill was before the senate:

"For twenty-five years this matter has been pressed upon congress. I remember the late senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, presented it again and again. Recently there has been a very decided interest in this class of legislation, based upon the theory that it was going to furnish a cheap power, and for the first time in the many years I have been in the senate I have begun to get telegrams and letters from my state in regard to the subject. I have never during the whole controversy received a letter from Colorado urging this legislation until within the last three months, when letters and telegrams have come to me in considerable numbers, and it is very apparent that the people have suddenly come to the conclusion that this bill is going to be of material benefit to them."

Many senators declare that the bill will be disappointing, that farmers who hope to make money by using their discarded crops for its manufacture will not realize their expectations and that it will not furnish the cheap power in such quantities as has been expected.

McDowell's Observation.

Alexander McDowell, clerk of the house, is from Pennsylvania and is therefore familiar with the expressions of the oil fields. After listening to a number of speeches on the tariff, made for campaign use, he sagely observed, "if you don't strike oil in the house in thirty minutes you had better move your wagon."

## SPRING LUNCHEON.

Pretty Color Scheme in Green and Pink—Dainty Dishes.

This tempting little luncheon was prepared the other day by a clever cook.

The color scheme was pink and green, these two colors being more or less in evidence in every dish. First came beet root soup, with a slight garnish of tiny lettuce leaves floating therein. Then followed a dainty arrangement of fish (turbot or any delicate white fish, though salmon would perhaps carry out the color idea better), carried out in fillets masked with pale green sauce, surrounding a center garnish of seasoned cress.

Great care should be taken to keep the sauce a very pretty and delicate



ESCALOPES DE POISSON.

tint, coloring it with parsley and cress and only adding a touch of coloring if absolutely necessary. This was called escalopes de poisson, sauce cresson.

Noisettes d'Agneau, Rosa, formed the most solid item of the menu. It consisted of lamb cutlets, boned and garnished with the tiniest roses of quail mixture, arranged on a plateau of mashed potato, the corners molded in fluted patterns between each noisette. In the middle was a mound of spinach, the whole surrounded by a good brown sauce. The little quenelle roses were faintly tinged with pink.

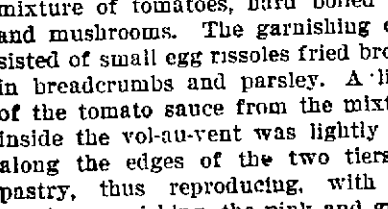
Perhaps the most effective and novel dish was the vegetarian vol-au-vent.



VEGETARIAN VOL-AU-VENT.

and it is one which meets a want often felt in these days of varied food ideas, when so many persons prefer an almost entirely vegetarian diet. This was made of the lightest possible puff paste and filled with a most delicious mixture of tomatoes, hard boiled egg and mushrooms. The garnishing consisted of small egg rissoles fried brown in bread crumbs and parsley. A little of the tomato sauce from the mixture inside the vol-au-vent was lightly run along the edges of the two tiers of pastry, thus reproducing, with the parsley garnishing, the pink and green effect.

The sweet pain de canneberges was another very pretty dish, consisting of cranberries stiffened with gelatin.



PAIN DE CANNEBERGES.

tastefully decorated with cream piping. Any other fruit in season, such as currants, raspberries, blackberries, apples or rhubarb, may be used, and a little coloring can be added if wished. Whipped or iced cream may be served with it.

Pale pink chrysanthemums, roses, carnations and fern or delicate asparagus and pink tulips were used for the table decorations.

Name and Menu Cards.

At ceremonious dinners where there are many guests it is usual to have name cards at each place, so that there may be no confusion, and the guests can tell where they are to sit. These the hostess usually prepares herself by writing the name of the person for whom the seat is intended upon a small card, either plain or gilt edged. Sometimes dainty name cards of water color paper are used, with a flower or some other simple device painted in one corner. The name cards should be put on the top of the dinner napkins at each place.

When menu cards are used—and these are only necessary at very large and formal functions—one card is all that is needed for every two guests, and it is either laid on the cloth or placed in one of the small gilt or silver wire enamel frames that come for the purpose between the plates of the lady and gentleman who have come out to dinner together.

Orange Sponge.

Soak one-quarter of a package of granulated gelatin in one-half a cupful of cold water; then stand over hot water until dissolved. To a cupful and a half of sugar add one-third of a cupful of boiling water and stir over the fire until it forms a clear syrup; take off, add a pint of strained orange juice and the dissolved gelatin and set aside to cool. When the mixture begins to thicken add a pinch of salt to the whites of five eggs and whip to a stiff froth. Stir this into the orange mixture and whip slowly and steadily until the entire mass is spongy and thick enough to keep its shape. Fill dessert glasses and before serving garnish with strips of candied orange peel.

Useful to Know.

Careful housekeepers may be glad to learn that after having bought a table oilcloth and brought it home a wise thing to do is to warm it thoroughly before unfolding in order to prevent its cracking, something it is apt to do in cold weather.



WOMAN'S WORLD.

## MISS FLORENCE WIESER.

A Talented Artist Connected With the Geographical Survey.

Miss Florence Wieser of Washington, who is in the employ of the geographical survey, is an artist whose love for brush and pencil began with babyhood. The passion for drawing led her first to portrait painting, then to fine pen and ink work and on to the scientific and artistic reproduction of nature in fossil form.

Miss Wieser possesses an enviable name among scientific students throughout geological and ethnological fields. She does a grade of work in the fermenting out of fine detail in fossil brachiopods and trilobites that has rarely, perhaps never, been equaled, and as a result she is much in demand by those engaged in research or authors of monographs upon scientific subjects. She has been connected with the survey for the past twelve years, where her collection of drawings forms part of the great stride in geological progress that has been made of late.

"The brachiopod, which is a tiny shell, formerly the home of a now obsolete form of marine life, is found im-



MISS FLORENCE WIESER.

bedded in rocks," explains Miss Wieser, "and for purposes of classification and publication has to be drawn to enlarged scale. Every infinitesimal line and curve of the valve, every muscle scar, every convolution, must be shown accurately, although these are barely visible with the most powerful glass. The work upon the trilobite, now extinct, but from which our king crab and horseshoe crab are probably descended, is even more close, as often only parts of the fossil remain."

Miss Wieser's free hand drawing of the minute markings of these specimens is most interesting. To detect the outline and characteristic differences of form of water creatures which have become fossilized and part of the rock that holds them and to transcribe these in perfect accuracy to paper in the form of a sketch of singular beauty is to accomplish not only an unusual feat of fine draftsmanship, but to render a real service to scientific knowledge.

Miss Wieser inherited her artistic talent from her father, who was one of the portrait painters of Washington.—Washington Post.

See That the Collar Fits.

"Whenever I buy a new suit," said the woman who had a new suit for every season, "my husband always looks at the collar, and if that suits him he says it's an excellent fit. When I announce that I'm going on a shopping trip he always admonishes me to get a good fitting collar. It's true of most men who observe women's clothes at all that the set of the collar determines whether they think a woman is well dressed or not. I suppose it's because the plainness of masculine attire makes a snug, well shaped collar an absolute necessity to a well groomed appearance. And I believe men are right about insisting on this feature in a woman's suit and that women would do well to pay less attention to the fit over the hip and bust and pay more attention to the fit of the collar. A bulging collar can make the entire suit look ugly, while a somewhat carelessly fit in other lines may be forgiven if the collar only looks trim."—New York Press.

Working Dresses.

One of the cleverest housewives is one whose cleverness lies not so much in the way she does the work—though that merits a big word of praise—as in the way she dresses. All her working dresses are made with skirts that just escape, with sleeves that end in buttoned cuffs (so that she can roll them up well out of the way), with collars already adjusted or stocks that go on "in a jiffy" and with hooks and eyes in just the right places to keep waist and skirt together. When every woman learns that it's about as easy to look neat as to be untidy there'll be a revolution that is worth while. White is the daintiest thing to wear, but white must be "always at its whitest" to be permissible, and housework leaves its marks too plainly upon it. Medium colors are best—old blue gingham or little shepherd's checks or dark blue and white calico and chintzes. Even white with stripes or dots seems to keep its freshness better than all white.

Cracks in the Floor.

Where it is desirable to take up an old carpet and replace it with a rug the floor underneath may not be hardwood and may need renovating before the rug can be laid. In that event

cracks must be filled before the stain is applied, else the stain will not improve the floor very much. The homemade paper mache which will effectually remedy this defect is so easily made and applied that unsightly floors really have no excuse for remaining so.

This is the way to make it: Stir one pound of flour and one tablespoonful of alum into three quarts of water and as soon as this boils stir in strips of newspaper till the mixture becomes like soft putty and press this into the cracks with a knife while warm.

Some burned sienna added to the mixture right after the paper has been put in makes a deep reddish brown and prevents its wearing lighter than the boards if they are stained mahogany or deep cherry.

Minds and Bodies.

"May the time come when all mothers will devote as much care to their children's bodies as some do now to their minds and social accomplishments. I know mothers who are sacrificing the health of their children that the latter may stand at the head of a class or skip a grade." Dr. William H. MacEastline, assistant director of physical culture at Teachers' college, New York, stirred a responsive chord in the hearts of the members of the Mothers' club recently when he said this. Continuing, he told them that not big muscles, but the perfect functioning of all the organs and the development of the individual to his very best ought to be the mother's ideal for her child.

Keep Children Busy.

There are several rules that should be observed for the health and beauty of any child. The first is to give it something to do. No child can play all day. There should be some kind of regular task. This will make the child beautiful as well as healthy. It will cultivate its mind and its body. A healthy child should also have something to occupy its mind. It can, in Japanese fashion, paste pictures on the wall or play with handsome embroideries or train the eye by doing a little light carving and painting. These are matters for the individual to decide. But a child should keep itself occupied if it is going to be healthy and handsome.

The Baby's Dress.

Instead of attaching the baby dress to the dainty yoke of embroidery or lace, make the dress with a yoke of plain material, then over it, and attach only at the neckband, set the fancy yoke, finished at the edges with lace or embroidery. The plain yoke takes the place of a cover for the underwaist, which has a distressing way of showing through a transparent yoke. The fancy yoke is relieved of all strain, wears longer and is easier to launder, as it can be laid back and ironed flat on the wrong side.

An Idea In Shades.

Really handsome lamp and candle shades may be made of Japanese rice paper. Usually the straw colored is used for the foundation, and over this is laid a cut-out pattern of, say, red, and on top of that in some portions a blue or a red, the idea being to obtain a mosaic effect. The entire pattern is then outlined with black India ink. The frames are either made to order, or they may be bought for a small sum at any of the shops where oriental goods are sold.

Almond Milk.

Almond milk is made by blanching thirty good sized Jordan almonds and bruising them to a powder in half a pint of distilled water. A lump of sugar must be worked in at the same time to prevent the oil from separating. The process takes some time and should be done in a mortar. Strain through cheesecloth. To make the milk richer increase the number of nuts used. The preparation is one of the most soothing and bleaching.

The Hostess.

Perhaps no surer index of breeding exists than is displayed in the knowledge of just what degree of effort is proper in entertaining. If a hostess' chief concern is to show off her possessions, to give herself a good time or to save all possible effort she does ill to call her intent hospitality. The true essence of hospitality is distilled of the kindly, unselfish wish to give pleasure and a tactful understanding of the fitness of things.

Lining Net Curtains.

If you have made the mistake of getting curtains of too thin a net to hang over natural wood shutters, get sheer muslin or silk or one of its substitutes and hang it from the same pole by way of lining. A delicate tint of color may be used in certain rooms instead of white or ecru, but it must be so delicate as to suggest white.

Hairdressing.

A mode of hairdressing which is tremendously becoming to one woman will be absolutely impossible to another. It all depends upon whether her chin is square or pointed, her eyes set high or low, whether her face is oval, thin, pudgy or beautifully curved.

The absorbent cotton around needle bar and foot bar of the sewing machine just above the screws. This absorbs oil, and the machine may be used immediately after oiling.

Hot bread will cut as easily as cold if the knife used is heated. Dip a knife in cold water before using to cut warm cake.

When airing bed clothing, carpets and rugs hang them wrong side out to prevent fading.

When the skin is sallow the system requires acids.

## WORLD TOUR FOR A DOG

Noted Traveler on Railroads to Take Long Journey.

## WILL CARRY LETTERS AS A GUIDE

Panhandle Jack, former pet of Ohio family, likes to run on top of freight trains—Trainmen have carried the animal over Central States, where he is known.

Panhandle Jack, the famous fox terrier known to thousands of employees of the Pennsylvania railroad, is soon going to travel from Chicago around the world, says a special dispatch from Chicago to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Officials of the road are arranging the trip and say their Jack will be the first dog to circle the globe alone. They believe Jack will not be lost, but will take as good care of himself as a person and get home safe and sound.

A tag will be attached to Jack's collar, giving his place of abode and his name. In addition a letter written on parchment will be the life history of Jack and the itinerary of his around the world trip.

From Chicago to San Francisco Jack is to travel over the Santa Fe in the care of an express messenger. At San Francisco Jack will be placed aboard one of the Pacific Mail steamers bound for the Orient.

The voyage will be by way of Honolulu to Japan, thence to the Philippines and Hongkong. At the latter port a steamer plying between there and Calcutta will be taken, and Jack will soon find himself in the metropolis of India. Across India to Bombay by rail will be the next step, and there the tramp dog will be placed aboard a steamer that will carry him through the Red sea and by way of the Suez canal to Port Said.

From this port Panhandle Jack will take a voyage on the Mediterranean to Naples, and then Austria, Germany and France will be visited by rail. The plan is to have Jack placed aboard a steamer at Bordeaux, France, and then proceed to England, sailing from Liverpool to New York city, and from the latter point to Richmond.

Panhandle Jack is regarded as the most wonderful animal traveler in the world. He was the proud pet of a family in Reading, O., until one day he wandered down to the railroad depot. An engineer took a liking to him and gave him a ride in the cab of his engine to Cincinnati. Jack made friends at the Union station in Cincinnati, and soon he was taken on another trip by another engineer.

Finally Harry Ganter, a fireman, took him from Cincinnati to Richmond, Ind. But the dog didn't stay at Richmond very long. He jumped into a freight car one day and went back to Cincinnati. He made this trip several times, until he took the wrong train one day and was carried to Columbus, O. Finally he landed in Chicago. His reputation has grown, and all the officials of the Panhandle know Jack. He is particularly happy when he can get on top of the freight cars and run back and forth on the train.

The work of arranging the itinerary of the world trip will be taken up by some of the Panhandle officials who are desirous of seeing whether or not the trip can successfully be made by the dog. Letters will be sent in advance to the transportation companies asking their co-operation in the experiment, and if Jack manages to keep his health it is expected that the tour of the earthly sphere can be accomplished in between four and five months. Because of the fact that Jack will not be attempting any record breaking traveling stunts he naturally will not be placed aboard the fastest liners in every instance, and it is expected that he will be sent out of his way many times while touring the continent on railroad trains in order that the foreign railroad men may take a squint at this strange dog from the land of the free.

Women Guides In Maine Woods.

Though they were eyed with disfavor at first, women guides evidently have come to stay, for it is apparent the number of emancipated beings who have taken to the woods in northern Maine is greater this year than ever before, and as these women "vacationists" cannot find for themselves and scorn to be dependent on man there is a demand for women who possess the necessary woodcraft, says the New York Press. It is the duty of the guide to find good fishing or hunting grounds, build fires and do the cooking. She must see also that a campfire doesn't become a devouring force. She has to make an annual report to the fish and game commission. This new calling for women appeals to those of a hardy, adventurous type. There are more of them than a city dweller would imagine.

Physical Culture For Babies.

Physical culture for babies has opened a new and profitable employment for women in New York, says a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. There are many rich parents who seldom bother about exercise for themselves, but who want their babies to grow up straight limbed, deep chested and strong, and it is well not only for the babies, but for the nurses who get most of the work. One woman can put half a dozen babies in as many hours through their daily stunts. Every muscle the baby has gets its share of the exercise, and careful mothers have the gymnastics continued until the little ones are big enough to work alone in gymnasiums.

It is announced by the State Therapeutic institute of Vienna that a new serum for the alleviation of dysentery has been discovered. The serum is extracted from horses and injected into the patient subcutaneously. Experiments have resulted in much alleviation within twenty-four hours. The serum is now on sale.

Automatic Pumps on Shipboard.

The quartermaster general of the United States army has approved of the adoption for installation on vessels of the army transport service a device which automatically governs the pumps. In case of fire on a vessel the moment a fire plug is opened a pump provided with the device immediately starts and should the hose become kinked or the flow of water checked the pump is automatically stopped. This device obviates the necessity of signaling, thus saving that much time in case of an emergency. It also is to be used for the pumps in connection with the sanitary systems of the transporta.—Washington Star.

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## GASOLINE LIFEBOATS.

Latest Design of Craft Used by the Life Saving Service.

Herewith is shown the latest design of the lifeboats constructed for the United States life saving service. This is of the self righting, self bailing, non-sinkable type, of which the government has in service some fifty examples. At the present those in use are, with one or two exceptions, handled by means of sails and oars, but in the latest design auxiliary power has been installed in the form of a twenty horsepower gasoline engine of the four cylinder, auto marine type.

The plans for the boat were furnished by the government, and no previous design has approached the present type in the combination of buoyancy, stability, self bailing and self righting ability.



GASOLINE LIFEBOAT.

passenger accommodation, strength and speed. Experiments with power lifeboats have been carried on by foreign governments, particularly in England and France, but from the reports obtainable every indication points to the fact that the boat described herewith is the most successful of its type so far constructed for this class of work.

The dimensions of the boat are: Length over all, 34 feet; beam, 8 feet; draft, 3 feet. There is a deck at the load water line, and three cross bulkheads and two longitudinal bulkheads below the deck divide this space into watertight compartments, which are completely filled with eighty-two copper air tanks shaped to conform to the spaces they occupy and removable through hatches in the deck. These air chambers possess sufficient buoyancy to render the boat unsinkable. In addition there are two air chambers, one at the bow and one at the stern, which are capable alone of supporting the craft, though they are intended principally to aid the boat in righting itself when capsized. Longitudinal air chambers are provided under the side thwart, and these direct the water coming inboard to the amidships emptying tubes. The combined buoyancy of the air cases is between eleven and twelve tons, and it was necessary to place a load of forty-four men of average weight aboard to bring the deck scuppers awash.

The boat, automatically frees itself from water taken aboard, through a series of ten six-inch copper tubes, five on each side of the deck. As the latter is above the water line, the water slipped over the rails or when the boat is on her beam ends will escape through the tubes within a few seconds. These tubes are, of course, provided with automatic valves properly balanced to permit the flow in one direction and to shut off communication from the other.

In case of an upset the boat rights itself almost instantly, and in the tests carried out by the government it was found that it could be held in an inverted position only with considerable difficulty.

Steamfitters' Cement.

The following formula for steamfitters' cement was presented by S. S. Sadler in a paper read recently before the Engineers' club of Philadelphia. The body of the cement consists of either red or white lead. The red lead is often diluted with an equal bulk of silica or other inert substances, so as to make it less powdery. The best way to do this, however, is to add rubber or gutta percha to the oil as follows: Linseed oil, six parts by weight; rubber or gutta percha, one part by weight. Therubber or gutta percha is dissolved in sufficient carbon disulphide to give it the consistency of molasses, mixed with the oil and left exposed to the air for about twenty-four hours. The red lead is then mixed to a putty. Oxide of iron makes a less brittle cement than red lead. Probably fish oils and red lead would make good cements of the class for joining pipes, as the fish oils are not such strong drying oils as linseed, and their use might be a case of permissible substitution rather than adulteration.

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## THE PALACE OF DOOM

STRANGE LEGEND OF A MYSTERIOUS STATUE IN ROME.

It pointed the Way to a Scene of Silent and Dazzling Splendor—The Fate of the Man Who Solved the Enigma of the Finger Message.

There stood in Rome many ages ago a beautiful marble statue the mystery of which attracted the attention of all the wise men from far and near. No body could remember when it had been erected, and nobody knew what it meant.

It was the figure of a woman, tall, strong and supple. She stood erect, with her right arm outstretched, her mantle falling in graceful folds about her figure, on her face a look, half smile, half frown, luring, yet appealing, but always holding the observer by a strange feeling that it roused of mystery, glory and horror.

But even all that, written so clearly in the mystic signs that art uses, might have been overlooked by the people had it not been for a more material puzzle presented by the statue. On the third finger of the outstretched hand was written in unfading letters, "Strike here." And therein lay the mystery.

Years came and went, and wise men puzzled their brains to find the secret. Seers from faroff lands came to Rome, attracted by the statue, and still it stood, mute, cold, inexplicable.

One day a young man stood before it. He had grown up with the idea of solving the mystery, and each day since he was a little child he had come for a few moments and stood silently gazing at the strange countenance.

He had learned to love the face, the wise lips that looked as if they might part and tell the secret that ages had yearned to know, but through these ages only he had been sincere in his search. Faithful through all disappointments he had gained strength and wisdom, and now as he stood before the statue the sun, halfway up the eastern sky, shone full upon the image.

A strange thrill passed through the man, and, looking in the direction indicated by the pointing finger, he saw, some yards away, the shadow of the outstretched hand on the ground. He gave a low cry, and, after noting the spot well, he departed.

That night at midnight he went to the place and began to dig in the ground where the shadow of the hand had fallen. A long time he worked, never ceasing his digging, when suddenly his spade struck something hard.

Then his zeal increased, and, clearing a space, he saw beneath him a trapdoor, with a great stone ring. Grasping the ring he pulled open the door and started back, dazzled, for a flood of light burst upon him from out of the depths.

Quickly recovering, the young man looked again and beheld a wide marble staircase descending from the trapdoor. Throwing down his spade he passed through the door, down the steps and found himself in a vast hall. The floor of this room was of marble, pure white, while the walls and ceiling were of the same material in many colors. The huge pillars upholding the vast dome shone like alabaster. Rare paintings hung upon the walls, and rich rugs lay strewn upon the floor.

In the center of the room a fountain stood. The water in its basin was as pure as crystal, but not a ripple stirred its surface, and no pleasant lapping charmed the ear as it does when water falls from on high, for, though the fountain was apparently perfect, no water rose from it to fall again.

On seats running around this silent fountain were many men in rich brocades and costly fur robes. Lifelike they looked, but to the touch they were as marble. It was as if in the midst of life death had come and petrified these beings in mockery.

Around on tables and benches were scattered piles of gold and precious gems. Delicate enameled vases and swords bladed with gems added their wealth to the place.



**FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN**

BY  
**J. S. TRIGG**  
REGISTER  
DES MOINES, IA.

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED

Unlike the plow, the mower and harvester, the King road drag is popular and in season during every month in the year.

Pieces of string and strips of old cloth placed near trees in which robins are building their nests will be quickly utilized by the birds in their work.

In a general way it may be said that a man is respected by his neighbors when he feels a justifiable respect for himself, and the reverse is equally true.

It is pretty hard to make a bait sufficiently tempting to get the average granger to give up his riding corn cultivator for a job on all fours in a patch of sugar beets. A fellow has to be trained for this occupation from his youth up.

How many of the bright boys and girls who may now and then read these notes can tell whether the root or stalk sprout starts first in the germination of a kernel of corn and also whether the germ side of the kernel faces toward the tip or butt end of the ear?

The presence of good crops, fine stock, neat and shipshape house and outbuildings and well kept premises constitutes an example that is contagious, while shiftlessness and dilapidated surroundings constitute an evil whose very ugliness causes it to be avoided.

These are the days of the merry, whistling, barefoot farmer boy as he toils cheerfully all the day. Schoolbooks are a thing of the past, and he now gets his knowledge first hand, unpolluted by the hand of man. Appetite, growth and manners run riot all the summer long unmolested.

It is now time to begin to make plans for that silo that is bound to prove a most important factor in realizing the best type of agricultural prosperity for you to attain. If possible visit one of your neighbors who has a silo in successful operation, get the details of the plan and have it ready for the reception of the corn crop in early September.

The supply of horses in some western localities has been so closely bought up that a number have thought they could secure better bargains to go to Chicago and make their purchases than in buying at home. There has not been a time in the past ten years that a good horse would fetch a better price than now. The claim that the introduction of the automobile would practically ruin the horse business seems to be proving a harmless fiction.

A wealth of fragrant bloom that will be choice because it is rare, prized because it is uncommon, may be yours next January and February if you will put a small lilac bush right away, set it in the ground for the summer, put it into the cellar just before freeze-up, bringing it into the light and warmth of an upstairs room three or four weeks before you wish it to bloom. A friend has tried this a number of times, and the result is very satisfactory, the warmth of the heated room furnishing the springlike condition needed to start it blooming.

Plan for some sort of a vacation this summer. If you can't get out and see the world or visit some of your friends, stay at home and get acquainted with your children. Spend as much time as possible out of doors. Fix up a corner of the yard with some rugs, cushions, table and a hammock, where you can eat, read or sew. Go on picnic excursions, make the most of the "big days" and take in as many good entertainments as possible. Be patient, sweet tempered and try to look on the bright side of things. While all this may seem impossible, an effort along this direction may be the means of giving yourself and others happiness.

There's hardly a home where the children do not come in for some little share of work and responsibility. They are often sent to their tasks without a single direction and are expected to do as well as an older person. The girl or boy, as the case may be, gets through with the sweeping, dish wiping, wood bringing, bed making or weed pulling the best he can or in the quickest way possible and is off to something else. This is kept up day after day until the child has acquired a fine set of slovenly habits and you are surprised some day to note what careless habits your child has. Now, don't blame the child too much, for a little direction and persistence on your part would have brought different results.

In view of the practical failure of an appeal to sentiment alone as an incentive in securing co-operation in the matter of practical forestry, or, more exactly, tree culture, a bill has been introduced in the Iowa legislature looking to a remission of the taxes for a period of eight years on all areas set out to forest trees and orchards containing more than seventy trees. Should a plan of this kind be generally adopted in the different states or a federal law be adopted granting the same exemptions, the gospel of tree planting would receive an impetus the like of which has never been known. It is a matter of regret perhaps that a sufficient interest cannot be aroused in the matter purely from the artistic and aesthetic standpoint and that an appeal has to be made to the pocketbook to secure necessary co-operation; but, since the situation is as it is, some plan like that suggested would be very welcome. The main thing is to get the trees planted, the means by which the result is accomplished being of secondary importance.

#### SOME FACTS ABOUT DURUM WHEAT.

The foothold which the durum or macaroni wheat has been getting since its introduction into this country some six years ago by Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture was given an emphatic recognition early in March of this year when the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission included durum wheat as a distinct grade in their new grain inspection rules. From data sent out by the department at Washington it appears that one-half of the wheat, not including wheat flour, exported from customs districts east of the Pacific coast and more than 80 per cent of the entire wheat exports of the United States since July 1, 1905, were durum wheat. The shipments from New York were sent for the most part to ports on the Mediterranean sea, while of the exports from Boston 145,000 bushels were consigned to the above ports, 83,387 bushels to Hamburg and 31,000 bushels to London. Two facts may be mentioned as responsible for the remarkable showing which has been made with this new type of wheat. In the first place, the growing of the wheat in the United States has received a great impetus because it is in a large measure drought proof and gives a large yield in sections of the north and west which are practically closed to the raising of ordinary wheat because of a scanty rainfall. This is a clear economic gain and means much in a financial way to the territory in question. A second fact which has served to encourage its culture and exportation is the demand already existing for it in European countries, particularly bordering on the Mediterranean, where it has been grown for centuries and where it is not now produced in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand.

#### VALUE OF BARNYARD MANURE.

A series of fertilizer tests conducted by the Ohio state experiment station furnish interesting as well as valuable data concerning the fertilizing value of barnyard manure as compared with some of the more concentrated commercial fertilizers. It was shown that a ton of average mixed farm manure as taken from the open barnyard contains nine pounds of nitrogen, ten of potassium and three or four pounds of potash. In one of the experiments made 320 pounds of acid phosphate were added to eight tons of manure and applied to land on which corn, wheat and clover were grown in rotation, with the result that the three crops of the rotation were increased in value \$38.21, or \$12.74 per annum. The result obtained when the same amount of acid phosphate was used with 480 pounds of sodium nitrate costing \$12 and 260 pounds of potassium chloride costing \$5.50 showed an annual increase in the value of crops produced of but \$8.50. Stated more simply, the eight tons of manure produced a 50 per cent greater annual increase than chemicals costing \$18.50. The experiment cited simply emphasizes the value of a fertilizer that is available for every farmer and indicates the necessity of so handling it as to realize its maximum value when applied to the land.

#### THE SPRAYING CALENDAR.

The state experiment stations are doing a most helpful and practical service for all lines of agriculture and horticultural work, and as an aid to the latter there is none which exceeds that having to do with the proper and scientific handling of the orchard and garden. Many of the experiment stations have issued bulletins on the subject, while others have put in condensed and concise form directions for spraying the orchard, fruits, vegetables and flowers. This spraying calendar should be in the hands of every orchardist, gardener and florist. Besides giving directions for making the different spraying solutions, the proper time and method for doing the work are also indicated. One of the latest and most complete calendars of this character to be issued is that which has been prepared by the Iowa station at Ames under the direction of Professor S. A. Beach, the head of the horticultural department. Residents of the state may secure the same by applying to C. F. Curtis, director of the experiment station, while those living outside the state can doubtless secure the calendar at a small cost in case their own station does not issue them.

#### LOOKING ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The poet Longfellow expresses in his lines, "Into each life some rain must fall; some days must be dark and dreary," a generally recognized truth that finds confirmation in the life of every one. It is because of the "dark" and "blue" days, lonesome hours and the presence of physical ailment and financial distress that the necessity arises of looking on the bright side, of dwelling in the sunshine rather than in the shadow and in being a bearer of good cheer rather than a dispenser of discouragement and depression. It is in their capacity to promote brightness and cheer that the chief human mission and worth of the flowers, the birds, sunshine and fresh air are to be found. Childhood's years, too, are full of this same unconscious radiance of buoyancy and happiness, and blessed beyond measure are those who keep their youthful endowment intact and as the autumn of age creeps on sweeten and grow mellow in its golden rays. There is probably no trait of character or habit of mind that contributes so much toward making life worth living—that inspires youth, steadies mature life and sanctifies old age—as looking on the bright side.

*Joe Trigg*

## STORIES ABOUT IBSEN

Norwegian Author's Foiling of a Reporter's Snapshot.

### UNIQUE TEST OF HIS PATIENCE

Novel Experience While Waiting the Beautiful Woman Who Became His Wife—An Instance of the Dramatist's Wrathful but Yet Forgiving Moods Related by George Brandes.

A good story about one of the photographs of the late Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian author and dramatist, which appeared in the Christmas number of a Swedish magazine, is told as follows in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It was the result of a snapshot taken by a Swedish newspaper man who visited Christiania in the summer of 1899 for the purpose of catching the great man's likeness unawares. He chose a favorable day for the execution of his coup, placed himself in an advantageous position not far from the entrance to the Grand cafe and waited. Ibsen was punctual to the minute, and soon the miscreant noticed with a thrill of joy that he had focused the figure of his victim. But he was intent on getting the best possible view and postponed, therefore, the consummation of the deed until Ibsen was only a few steps away from him. Then he pressed the button and walked away with triumphant steps.

The disillusionment did not take place until he had developed the negative, which proved a splendid success in every way but one. The whole well known figure from the silk hat down to the broad nosed shoes was there, but a bunch of paper held up by the poet's right arm was all that could be seen where the face should have been. The keen eye of Ibsen had apparently seen the lurking danger in good time. He had followed the movements of the enemy with the alertness of a threatened animal and at the critical moment had interposed the paper—some manuscript presumably—between his features and the detested instrument. The photograph was reproduced and published just the same, and it is to be suspected that the readers of the magazine enjoyed it much more than they would have done if it had been more successful from the photographer's point of view. They all recognized the lion in his bushy white mane, which the envious paper had been unable to hide from view.

When Ibsen fell in love with the beautiful daughter of Pastor Thoresen how to make known the fact to her troubled him for weeks, says the Rural Collaborator. At last he resolved to write to her. He would come and fetch his answer the same afternoon at 5. Did the lady accept him she would be "at home," otherwise not.

At 5 o'clock he presented himself, and the maid asked him into the best room. He was very hopeful, but when he had waited half an hour awful doubts began to assail him. Still he waited on. After two hours he began to be ashamed of himself. At last he jumped up in rage and ran to the door. He was opening it when a loud peal of laughter arrested him. He turned and saw the fair head of his adored emerge from under the sofa.

Her mouth was laughing, but her eyes were filled with tears. "Oh, you dear, good fellow, to wait all this while!" she said. "I wanted to see how many minutes a lover's patience lasts. How hard the floor is! Now, help me to get out, and then we will talk." In less than a week a marriage was arranged.

Here is a story illustrative of Ibsen's wrathful but yet forgiving moods:

Some years ago George Brandes, the Danish author, was endeavoring to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the deceased Danish author Jacobson. He begged Ibsen to head the list of signers, saying that his name and only his would touch the hearts and pockets of the citizens of Copenhagen, says the Philadelphia Press. This flattering suggestion was lost on the impassive poet.

"What others will sign?" he asked. "All our prominent authors."

"Who are they?"

"Surely you know," replied Brandes, but he was compelled to repeat the names.

"Well, who else?"

"The Swedish writers."

"For instance?"

Brandes told him.

"Next?"

"The Norwegians."

"Names, please."

With a sigh of resignation Brandes went through the list. When he came to the name of August Strindberg, Ibsen sprang up in a rage.

"I will not sign!" he exclaimed.

"And why not, for heaven's sake?"

"He ridiculed my 'Nora.'"

In vain did Brandes strive to explain that Strindberg's ridicule had been directed not against 'Nora,' but against some silly women who had entirely misconstrued Ibsen's meaning. In vain did he offer to disprove with Strindberg's signature. The old poet remained inflexible. The mere suggestion of Strindberg had wounded him sorely.

The subscription was abandoned.

Some years later Brandes visited Ibsen in Christiania. In the poet's study over his desk hung a life size portrait of Strindberg.

"So you have forgiven him," said Brandes.

"Whom?" said Ibsen.

He had forgotten and could recall only after an effort the hatred that he had felt for the young writer only a few years before.

## QUAINT PRESENTS.

Odd Wedding Gifts That Have Been Received by Celebrities.

Celebrities are often the recipients of quaint presents. For instance, on the marriage of Queen Victoria the farmers of East and West Pennard, Somersetshire, wishing to show their loyalty, manufactured from the milk of 750 cows an immense cheese nine feet in circumference. The gift was graciously accepted and was stored at Buckingham palace, where it would undoubtedly have found its way to the royal table had not its donors wished to exhibit it as an advertisement. Their request was granted, but after it had been exhibited and the makers would have returned it her majesty signified that owing to the altered conditions she could not accept it as a gift.

An equally homely gift was made to the late King Charles of Wurttemberg on the morning of his marriage to Princess Olga of Russia. A peasant woman sent him a pair of trousers of her own design, with a note expressing the hope that they might be found a better cut and fit than those which she had last had the honor of seeing his majesty wear.

The Italian singer, Signor Mario, inspired a hopeless passion in the hearts of so many women that at the time of his wedding some of this affection found expression in various strange gifts. One was in the shape of a cushion stuffed with tresses from the heads of many of his hopeless admirers. Another was from a lady in Munich who had had one of her teeth set in a scarfpin surrounded with pearls and emeralds. In an accompanying note she expressed the hope that by sometimes wearing the gift he might be reminded of his unknown worshiper.—New York Herald.

## THE FIRST SPECTACLES.

They Were Made In Italy In the Thirteenth Century.

Spectacles were invented late in the thirteenth century. The use of glass to aid the sight of defective eyes is, however, much older. Nero looked through a concave glass in watching the gladiatorial games, and many other historical men of his day were dependent on similar devices for lengthening their sight.

Till the latter part of the thirteenth century only the single glass was in use. In 1290 the double glass was invented, and in the fourteenth century spectacles were used quite frequently by the very wealthy and high born, although they were still so scarce that they were bequeathed in will with all the elaborate care that marked the disposition of a feudal estate. The first spectacles were made in Italy.

Somewhat later the manufacture of cheaper glasses sprang up in Holland, and it spread late in the fourteenth century to Germany, Nuremberg and Rathenow acquired fame for their glasses between 1490 and 1500.

For many years glasses were used only as a means of aiding bad eyes, until the fashion of wearing merely for the sake of wearing them sprang up in Spain. It spread rapidly to the rest of the continent and brought about the transformation of the old thirteenth century spectacles into eyeglasses and eventually into the monocle.

## The Story of an Invention.

The power loom was the invention of a farmer's boy, who had never seen or heard of such a thing. He fashioned one with his penknife, and when he got it all done he showed it with great enthusiasm to his father, who at once kicked it all to pieces, saying he would have no boy about him who would spend his time on such foolish things.

The boy was sent to a blacksmith to learn a trade, and his master took a lively interest in him. He made a loom of what was left of the one his father had broken up and showed it to his master. The blacksmith saw he had no common boy as an apprentice, and that the invention was a valuable one. He had a loom constructed under the supervision of the boy. It worked to their perfect satisfaction, and the blacksmith furnished the means to manufacture the looms, and the boy received half the profits. In about a year the blacksmith wrote to the boy's father that he should bring with him a wealthy gentleman, who was the inventor of the celebrated power loom. You may be able to judge of the astonishment at the old home when his son was presented to him as the inventor, who told him that the loom was the same as the model that he had kicked to pieces the previous year.

The Drama of the Sunset.

We never tire of the drama of sunset. I go forth each afternoon and look into the west a quarter of an hour before sunset with fresh curiosity to see what new picture will be painted there, what new phenomenon exhibited, what new dissolving views. Every day a new picture is painted and framed, held up for half an hour in such lights as the great artist chooses and then withdrawn and the curtain falls. The sun goes down, long the afterglow gives light, the damask curtains glow along the western window, the first star is lit, and I go home.—From The Year's "Winter."

## A Lady Bonafide.

Tramp—Kin you give a poor feller a cold bite, mum? Housewife—Yes. On your way out you'll find some ice-cream on the gate.—Woman's Home Companion.

**That BOY in GEORGIA**

**WILLIAM MALLORY** is eight years old and lives in a Georgia town of less than 15,000 people. Within eight months this eight year old boy made enough money **IN SELLING** **THE SATURDAY EVENING POST** to buy himself a house and lot which bring him in nearly \$100.00 a year rent.

Think about this you boys of 12 and 15 who complain that you don't have enough spending money! You boys who can "do things," who want to make money, who want to learn how to do business! **We Want You** We will pay you handsomely and at the same time help you to become good salesmen—good business men. Some of our boys make \$15.00 a week. Think of what you could do with \$15.00 a week! It wouldn't take you long to get that camera, or bicycle, or horse, or even a house and lot. We give the first supply of POSTS free—so that it costs you nothing to start. There are many prizes besides the regular commissions—camping parties, tours, college courses—and cash prizes. If you are one of the boys who mean to succeed in life we want you to write us.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1906

Times haven't changed so very much after all. Tacitus in writing the biography of a noble Roman said: "Some might consider him too fond of fame; for the desire of glory clings even to the best man longer than any other passion."

Immigrants with long, peculiar names arrive at Ellis island, but the record was broken the other day when there came on the Friedrich der Grosse a former citizen of Russia, who when asked who he was wrote: "Rubin Mepomjachtsohar." Thus we see that the evils threatening the country through the laxity of our immigration laws are by no means all of one kind.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan offered to confer decorations upon Colonel Bryan and Mrs. Bryan, in token of his friendly sentiments toward the United States. A breathless public is informed that "both gratefully and politely declined the honor." This is the first time that the peerless leader has gone on record as declining anything, but now that he has tried it, perhaps the habit will grow on him. Let us hope so, anyway.

A large circle of friends and neighbors are mourning the death of Henry Shriver, who passed away at an early hour Wednesday morning. Mr. Shriver was a citizen of Massillon in every sense of the term. Public spirited, industrious and high minded, he was known throughout his neighborhood and respected wherever he was known. In the position of public trust, to which he was twice elected, he gave the utmost satisfaction and set an example which his successors in office will do well to follow. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, a good friend. His death occurring as it has, in what may be considered little more than the prime of life, is sincerely to be regretted.

#### THE INSPIRATION OF THE DAY.

When we Americans mention "the war," there is never the slightest doubt as to which of our national conflicts we refer to. The civil war is the one great struggle that our nation, as a nation, has known, and, as men grow in the ideals of humanitarianism day by day, it may reasonably be hoped that the future does not hold for us another such. Yet, however much we may decry the brutalities of war, we have no wanton or unrighteous carnage to stain our flag; our wars have all been waged for an ideal, and in the civil war, South no less than North, fought for the right as it was conceived by each. There were brave men on both sides, and now the bitterness of strife has disappeared, a new generation is ready to honor faith and courage, honor in defeat and mercy in victory. The men in grey who gave their lives so freely on the battlefield did not die in vain, for the memory of them and their gallant fight has drawn together the two sections of this country as nothing else could. And the memory of the men in blue whose blood stained the ground from Harper's Ferry to the Gulf, is crowned with laurel North and South. It is their graves that we are decorating and it is their living comrades, whose number grows less and less each year who receive our homage today.

Though the brothers' war is past, our country is not at peace, but its battles cannot be fought with musket and cannon. We are fighting for a nobler citizenship, a less selfish devotion to duty and loftier ideals in politics and business. This should be a day of inspiration, then, to every American; for we have before us, in the depleted ranks and in the flag decorated graves of our soldiers of the civil war such an example of true patriotism, brave manhood and unquestioning loyalty as should give us heart and strengthen us to make clean the country of the boys in blue and the boys in grey.

#### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Dr. F. J. Cheney's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
 We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him in this respect.  
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 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.  
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## BLUNDER MADE IN MINING LAW

Opinion Rendered by the Attorney General.

### ERROR OF ENROLLING CLERK.

**Bill Which Aimed to Safeguard Workers in Dangerous Mines Only Effective in Mines Where the Dangers Enumerated Do Not Exist.**

Numerous blunders were committed by the enrolling clerks of the Ohio general assembly, one of which is responsible for the loss of \$25,000 for repair work on the Ohio canal, but the substitution of the word "only" for the word "not" in the bill which was intended to lessen the danger to the lives of miners has been the subject of most severe criticism. The following decision of Attorney General Ellis on the question was furnished the Independent by the state mining department:

House Bill No. 330, known as the Crawford bill, in which an error has been discovered in comparing the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill, has been submitted by Chief Mine Inspector George Harrison, to the attorney general, Wade H. Ellis, asking for proper construction of the law and its application to the various mines in the state, together with a number of other questions pertaining to the jurisdiction of the department regarding the application and enforcement of the bill, and the following opinion has been rendered:

The Hon. George Harrison, Chief Inspector of Mines, Columbus, O.  
 Dear Sir:—In response to your request of May 21, 1906, I have examined the act entitled "An act in relation to the safety, competency and the employment of coal miners, and to punish for infraction of the same," passed April 2, 1906. Section one of this act provides that no inexperienced miner shall be permitted to mine coal unless accompanied by some competent miner.

This section, however, contains a proviso as follows:  
 "Provided that this act shall not apply to mines generating fire damp, gas or combustible matter."

This I quote from the bill as enrolled and signed. It appears, however, from the engrossed bill that this provision should read:

"Provided that this act shall only apply to mines generating fire damp, gas or combustible matter."

In other words, it is claimed that by error or otherwise the bill which was aimed only at certain dangerous mines, was made to read as though it applied to all others than those against which the legislature was aiming.

Whatever the general assembly may have intended, no measure can be said to be a law until it has been enrolled and signed by the presiding officer of each branch of the general assembly. If the act under consideration is a law at all it must therefore be with the provision that it shall not apply to mines generating fire damp, gas or combustible matter; and however well established it may seem to be that the intent of the general assembly was to legislate against the dangers only in the class of mines mentioned, no such bill has been signed by the presiding officers as required by the constitution and no such law can now be said to exist.

I see no reason to question the power of the legislature to provide reasonable qualifications for miners in all mines, and it probably has the power to determine the qualifications for miners in those mines only in which appear dangers such as those referred to in this act. I am quite clear, however, that it has no power to provide such regulations in the safer mines and provide no protection at all to those who work in mines generating fire damp, gas or combustible matter.

Such an exception is in my judgment, sufficient to invalidate the whole act. Because of the failure of the presiding officers to sign a bill applying only to dangerous mines there is no such law existing and because of a lack of power in the general assembly to regulate the safer mines to the exclusion of the others, the act as enrolled cannot be sustained. With these views it seems to be unnecessary to consider the other questions presented.

Very truly yours,  
 WADE H. ELLIS,  
 Attorney General.

#### For Sale.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the removal of the obstruction in river north of Short East street bridge, Massillon, will be received at the office of the Stark County Commissioners, until June 7, at 10 a. m. Specifications on file in county auditor's office. The right reserved by the commissioners to reject any or all bids.

#### FORTY-THREE TO QUIT.

Saloons in Canton to be Out of Business Shortly.

From the sheets of the liquor traffic tax notices which have been filed by assessors at the office of the county auditor an advance count indicates that the Aikin law, which raises the annual assessment of saloonists from \$800 to \$1,000, will sweep forty-three saloons from the business map of Canton. Just what others will succumb remains to be seen after the establishments which have applied for continuance have paid a semi-annual assessment of \$500.

Figures at the county auditor's office show that at present there are 179 saloons in the city doing business. Previously a larger number have existed but from time to time proprietors have taken advantage of the refund which lets their retirement down easier.

Assessors in the different wards report to the auditor the fact that 136 saloonkeepers intend paying the first semi-annual assessment under the Aikin law. Changes may occur on Monday, however, as proprietors who do not remove applications before that time will be forced to pay \$200, the smallest unavoidable amount. Those engaged in the business do not have to pay the six months' assessment until June 20.—Canton Repository.

## ONE-FOURTH WILL QUIT BUSINESS

Massillon Saloonists Who Will Pay High License.

### THE LIST NUMBERS SIXTY-TWO.

Twenty-one of the Eighty-three Saloonists Who Have Been Doing Business Have Decided Not to Pay One Thousand Dollars Per Year.

Canton, May 28.—Out of the eighty-three saloons in Massillon which have been operating on the liquor tax duplicate in full settlement, sixty-two have applied for license under the Aikin act, making a decrease of twenty-one, slightly over one-fourth of the entire number. They are: Frank Albright, Barton & Larson, Stephen Boldi, George Boyle & Company, Elisha Breeden, William Cosack, J. W. Clark, Peter Clark, Andrew Claus, W. E. Claus, Charles Daul, C. A. Davis, John Doyle, Joseph Ebert, W. H. Ertle, William Fisher, John Friege, Gels & Eisenbrei, G. and E. Giltz, Graze & Ross, Heck Brothers, J. W. Schneider, J. W. Hoban, Louis Hese, F. A. Vogt, J. P. Huwig, Harry Johnson, F. C. Kracker, Krause & Keefe, Yocheim & Kirtz, J. H. Lowry, Mosman & Mallman, G. A. Martin, Massillon Liquor Company, J. F. Mausz, C. B. Meinhardt, D. W. Miller, W. H. Myers, National Wine Company, Michael Neifinger, Joseph Now, John Pahlau, Reletter Brothers, Sam Rollins, E. L. Royer, J. J. Seiler, J. J. Schneider, Julius Schneider, Nish Schneider, Christian Schott, Schworm Brothers, Otto Schomberger, Joseph Snyder, E. C. Somers, Jacob Sonnhalter, Jacob Stuhldreher, Tony Tishler, William Wagner, W. A. Wallick, Charles Wantz, S. F. Weller, Alice Williams.

#### STATE BANK DIVIDEND.

Creditors Will Receive Twenty Per Cent of Claims.

Canton, May 29.—"The receivers of the Canton State bank will probably be able to pay another dividend in the early part of June," said Attorney Austin Lynch, Monday afternoon. "It will likely be another dividend of twenty per cent." When Judge Ambler passed upon the preference claim on May 7, a thirty-day time limit was fixed for those who had had their claims for preference disallowed to appeal to the circuit court, which does not convene in Canton until fall. It will not be until June 6 or 7 that the appealing number will be exactly known, and until that time the receivers, it is stated, are waiting in order to ascertain what amount of money will have to be tuncd until final decision has been reached in the appeals. This would then be applied according to the court's holdings.

#### CLOSING OF SALOONS.

Reports from Various Cities in the State.

Hundreds of saloons in Ohio did not open their doors for business Monday, being unable or unwilling to pay the \$1,000 tax demanded under the Aikin law. The following table shows the number of places closed in various cities and towns of the state:

Cincinnati—Ten per cent will close.

Tiffin—Fourteen out of fifty-four quit business.

Springfield—Forty.

East Liverpool—Fourteen out of seventy-two.

Steuenville—Jefferson county loses fifty-eight.

Bellefontaine—Eight close in county.

Newark—Eighteen out of one hundred and eight in county.

Youngstown—Fifty-one out of three hundred in county.

Bowling Green—Number reduced one-third.

Gallipolis—Four out of twenty-three.

Massillon—Twenty-one out of eighty-three.

Canton—Forty-three out of one hundred and seventy-nine.

Alliance—Eight out of forty-five.

#### CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. For Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Constipation, etc. Take one or two pills after each meal. They are perfectly harmless and will cure you of all the above troubles. Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

## ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE MASONS

It Will be Held at Meyer's Lake, August 23.

### A BASEBALL GAME IS ASSURED.

Committees Have Been Appointed to Complete the Arrangements—There Will be Music and Dancing and Other Amusements.

The members of the Masonic lodges of Stark county and their families will hold the annual picnic at Meyer's lake, Thursday, August 23. The day will be given to an outing without any formal programme, except that in the afternoon the annual base ball game between teams representing the Massillon and Canton lodges will be played. For years this inter-city struggle has caused untold merriment, which on the part of Canton has often been tinged with wrath. Canton will endeavor once more to wrest the championship from the Massillon team, which has won consecutive victories for several years.

The date was chosen at a meeting of the directors of the Stark County Masonic Picnic Association, which was held in the Canton Masonic temple. The association names the committees and the latter have direct charge of the events of the day and other matters necessary to make the picnic one of pleasure for all attending.

The general committee as appointed from the various lodges follows: McKinley, No. 431, Canton, W. H. Rowe, J. W. Hoffer, Howard Dine; Canton, No. 60, C. A. Stolberg, F. A. Welker, C. E. Norris; Clinton, No. 47, Massillon, L. P. Schimke, A. H. Coleman, Ralph Oberlin; Elliott, No. 514, Canal Fulton, J. A. Burkholder, F. A. Fisher, William Stover; Juilliard, No. 460, Louisville, W. O. Share; C. A. De Walt.

The association elected C. A. Stolberg president, and W. H. Rowe secretary.

Other committees appointed were: Music and dancing, Norris, Oberlin and Sharer; amusements, Coleman, Dine, Welker and Fisher; refreshments, Hoeffy, DeWalt and John Willis. The reception committee will be composed of the general committee, and all Masonic officers in the county.

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#### RACING TO 'FRISCO.

Architects are Possessed With Fever for the Golden West.

Paris, May 30.—A veritable exodus of young French architects is taking place. All are westward bound, San Francisco being their destination. These young men, mostly recent graduates from the school of architecture here, are possessed with a fever for the Golden West not dissimilar to that which possessed the 49ers. They look upon the new San Francisco as the Eldorado of their dreams, and are madly racing toward the shores of the Pacific to take part in the building operations.

## SALOONS IN STARK COUNTY

But 35 Outside of Canton, Massillon and Alliance.

### TRAVELING MAN'S PREDICTION.

New Manufacturing Concern Being Organized in Canton—Vice President Fairbanks Sends Flowers for President McKinley's Tomb—Murder Trial Next Week.

Canton, May 29.—With one hundred and thirty-eight saloons in the city of Canton, operating under the \$1,000 license law, sixty-two in Massillon, and thirty-six in Alliance, there are only thirty-five saloonists in the smaller communities in the county, as seen by the books in the county auditor's office. No county official would venture a statement as to how many would have their signs out and sell the amber fluid after the first six months. One man who has traveled over the county considerably believed that fully one-third of those in the business would drop out before the Aikin bill became a year old. There will be only two saloons in Canton township, outside the city, both being at Meyer's lake.

Leo H. Brennel, who, according to the directory, lives at 207 South McKinley avenue, must answer to two affidavits filed in Justice J. A. Bowman's court by the medical department of the state of Ohio, through George H. Matson, the state secretary. These affidavits accuse Brennel of practicing medicine in Ohio, without having a certificate issued by the state, and with unlawful practice. He gave bond for his appearance Thursday at 1 o'clock. Brennel has been a resident of Canton for some time.

A company with a capital stock of \$50,000 is now being organized by local men for the purpose of manufacturing electrical specialties. As soon as the organization is effected and a site for the plant is agreed upon the details will be furnished the public. It is understood that one of the articles to be manufactured is electric light globes and that the new industry will employ sixty or seventy-five people at the outset.

Attorney William L. Day has received a letter from Vice President Fairbanks asking him to have a suitable floral piece placed on the casket containing the body of the late President McKinley, he having enclosed a check to cover the purchase of the same. The floral piece will be sent to the tomb early Wednesday morning.

The Mannarino murder case from Alliance will be put on for hearing before Judge Ambler and a jury next Monday morning. He is charged with complicity in the murder of Allen Shriver. A number of witnesses from Alliance will be called in this case.

Julius C. Lieber and Carrie Agnes of Navarre, have been granted a permit to marry.

**Have You a Friend?**

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.

"I had a terrible cold and cough and was threatened with pneumonia. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me quick and perfect relief. It is certainly a most wonderful cough medicine."—J. E. A. W. H. 1774, STOCK PAID, S. D. C.

MADE BY J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

**Ayer's**

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Cough laxative.

## CAR ACCIDENT AT CANTON.

Miss Alma Rice Instantly Killed at Canton.

### ACCIDENT WAS UNAVOIDABLE.

Burning Out of Controller on Car Caused a Panic—Mrs. Mook Receives Serious Injuries in a Runaway Accident While on Her Way to Hospital.

Canton, May 30.—Miss Alma Rice, aged 30 years, either jumped or was thrown from a street car on Mahoning street, between 8 and 9 o'clock Tuesday evening and was almost instantly killed. The car was going rapidly down the hill between Walnut and Rex streets when the controller of the car burned out. There was a vivid flash and the car gave a sudden lurch. Amidst the excitement Miss Rice either jumped or was thrown to the street. The car was stopped immediately and the passengers and conductor and motorman ran back and picked up the already nearly lifeless body and carried it to the porch of a nearby residence.

Drs. A. C. Brant and S. B. Post were called immediately. They stated that a weak pulsation could be felt but it was only a few moments until she was dead. The body was removed to the Miller-Blanchard morgue and Coroner March notified. Dr. March stated that the death had been caused by the fracturing of the base of the skull. There was also a deep cut on the back of her head, as well as several cuts and bruises on the face.

Miss Rice was a clerk at Herbruck's dry goods store in East Tuscarawas street, and was returning home when she met her death. It is not known definitely whether Miss Rice was thrown from the car by the sudden lurch or whether she became frightened by the flash of the burning controller and jumped to the street.

Mrs. Mook, living about two miles south of Canton, was seriously injured in a runaway accident Tuesday afternoon, while on her way to the Autman hospital, where a daughter, also en route to the hospital in an ambulance, was to be operated on for appendicitis. Mrs. Mook was thrown from her carriage, sustaining a broken collar bone, several fractured ribs, and it is feared severe internal injuries. The driver of the ambulance promptly placed her in the ambulance with her sick daughter and conveyed her to the hospital, where her injuries were attended to and she was resting as comfortably as possible at a late hour last night. A daughter who accompanied Mrs. Mook in the carriage escaped without injury.

#### BRIDGE TRUST FINED.

Jury at Norwalk Reaches Verdict in Five Minutes.

Norwalk, O., May 30.—The bridge trust was yesterday found guilty of violating the Va entire anti-trust law and was fined the aggregate \$2,575. The case which has been on trial here this week went to the jury at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and within five minutes the jury had agreed upon a verdict of guilty. The trusts' attorneys had produced no witnesses and for a defense simply asked the court to take the case from the jury on the grounds that the state had not proved sufficient facts to constitute a case. This motion was promptly overruled. In arriving at the aggregate of fines the judge took into consideration that two other companies were yet to be tried. The four bridge companies, the Canton, Massillon, Brackett and Bellefontaine, were fined \$300 a d costs each. Agents W. N. Cleveland, H. G. Hammond, W. H. Lyon, J. H. Tilton and W. C. Laitlin were fined \$250 each, and Henry Hughes, who was recently fined in Erie county on a similar indictment, was fined \$125. Notice was given that the cases will be taken to a higher court.

Some sensational testimony was given in the case yesterday morning when John J. Dunn, of Columbus, agent for J. G. Wagner Bridge Company, of Milwaukee, was on the stand. He testified to the existence of a trust among the bridgemen, identified their agreement, a copy of which was submitted by Prosecutor Wickham, stated that one of the profits of a contract went to the company receiving the contracts and remaining half to the other companies; that a fair price was figured for the work and the profits added to that, and told of the regular quarterly meetings of the combination at the Weddell house, Cleveland.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. WILSON'S Cherry Pectoral has been used for children's coughing. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best for all throat troubles. It is a sure cure for all throat troubles.

#### A LOCK CANAL.

It is Recommended by Minority of Senate Committee.

Washington, May 30.—In recommendation of the construction of a lock canal across the isthmus of Panama the minority of the senate committee on interoceanic canals has drafted an exhaustive report, which was submitted to the senate by Chairman Millard.

One of the chief arguments made in favor of the lock canal is that the Spooner act shows that congress intended that should be the type, although the authority to decide was conferred upon the president. The minority says:

"The president, having taken the advice of competent engineers and of the canal commission, has recommended that it is advisable to construct a lock canal."

The minority declares that the only question presented is whether congress shall annul the action of the president or shall simply hold its hands and allow the president to exercise the power which has heretofore been conferred upon him.

#### VESUVIUS THREATENING.

Another Large Portion of the Crater Falls In.

Naples, May 30.—Another portion of the main crater of Mount Vesuvius fell in Tuesday, causing a thick, black column of smoke to arise to a height of several hundred feet, eclipsing the sun and spreading ashes and cinders over Torre Annunziata and surrounding villages.

The incident caused considerable alarm, especially because it was accompanied by several loud detonations and many peasants left their houses. Professor Matteucci, director of the royal conservatory, who had returned to his post, ordered the workmen who were clearing the roads to stop operations.

The professor telegraphed to Naples that he believes nothing serious will happen, even if the phenomenon should be repeated.

#### MINERS WANT MONEY.

Crucial Stage is Reached in the Strike.

Steuenville, O., May 30.—A crucial stage was reached in the strike Tuesday when the district officers gave the strikers orders, instead of weekly cash benefits. The foreign miners were bolstered in their demands for cash and insisted that the national organization help them with funds.

An attempt will be made Monday to start Glen Run mine No. 2, non-union. It is not far from Rush Run, on the Ohio river. Pann Run mine will be put on full June 1. So far they have been working mainly to clean up and get ready. More men are coming in to work each day.

#### FIRE AT ORRVILLE.

Several Business Houses Damaged by Flames and Water.

Orrville, O., May 30.—Early Tuesday night a fire broke out in the rear of Hall & Sterling's merchant tailoring establishment in the frame building owned by the J. F. Seas estate in the business center of the town. Fire and water badly damaged the stock of Hall & Sterling, the Brickner barber shop and Miss Wickard's tailors rooms. The Courier newspaper and job printing office was flooded with water but very slightly damaged.

#### MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)  
 The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, May 30, 1906:

Country butter, per lb. 14-16  
 Eggs, per dozen 14  
 Chickens, live, per lb. 10-12  
 Chickens, dressed 12-14  
 Potatoes, per bushel 60

#### GRAIN MARKET.

Following are the paying prices:  
 Wheat, per bushel \$1.10  
 Hay, loose, per ton \$9 to \$10  
 Hay, baled, per ton \$9 to \$10  
 Oats, per bushel 32  
 Corn, per bushel 50

#### Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining undelivered in the postoffice at Massillon, May 28, 1906.

LAUREL.  
 Rankin, Miss Martha  
 MEN.  
 Bach, Wm. E.  
 Eber, E.  
 Ford, Henry  
 Loun & Foust  
 Strimk







## A SENSIBLE LOVER

By C. B. LEWIS

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Miss Minnie Stacy, twenty years old, had come out from the city to stay with her Aunt Jane in the country for a month while her parents made a hurried trip to England. It was the last of February, and there was snow on the ground.

The next farm to Aunt Jane's was the Rossiter place, and Mrs. Rossiter was also a widow. A hired man named Jim Williams plowed, planted and reaped for her. When Jim heard that a city girl was stopping with Aunt Jane he went over to see her for himself. He didn't stop to put on a clean shirt or to grease and lamblack his shoes. He entered the house in that familiar way farmers have among themselves, and when introduced to the visitor he held out a hand as big as a wasboard and shook her small one vigorously.

"How are ye? Nice winter weather we're having," he said.

The young lady of wealth and social standing tried to squelch him, but Jim drew up his chair and spoke of spring calves and kicking cows in a way meant to be highly entertaining. He refused to be snubbed, and he wouldn't take a hint.

When the subject of music was referred to he volunteered to sing a ballad or two, and when 10 o'clock came he took his hat, held out his hand again and departed after saying:

"Well, Minnie, I don't know when I've spent a more interesting evening, and it's all owing to you. I'm not one of these stuck up chaps. I'm just plain Jim Williams, and you'll find me a yard wide and all wool every time. I'll run in quite frequently and cheer you up."

Miss Minnie had many criticisms to make after the caller had left and asserted if he came again he would get a setback to last him all his life.

Aunt Jane tried to soothe her. "Oh, you mustn't mind our ways out here in the country. As Jim has fallen in love with you at first sight he will—"

"W-h-a-t!" exclaimed the horrified girl.

"Why, couldn't you tell that he had fallen in love with you?"

"Of course not! How dare he do such a thing!"

"I don't see why you make such a fuss over it. If you don't want to marry him you can say so when he asks you."

When Jim had retired that night he got to thinking things over. "I'm Jim Williams," he soliloquized. "I'm as stout as a bull and have an appetite like a horse. I'm twenty-seven years old and have \$600 in the bank. There ain't no flies on me, and I'm a good nuff match for any gal that lives. I'm in love with Minnie Stacy. I don't know what sort of a farmer's wife she'd make, but I'm willing to take my chances. We'll take in Niagara falls on our wedding trip, and if she wants candy at 50 cents a box she shall have it. I'll give her a word to sort of get acquainted, and then I'll pop the question."

It was all settled in his mind when he turned over and went to sleep, and he saw no clouds on the horizon as he awoke in the morning. Thereafter for nine or ten nights he was a regular caller at Aunt Jane's house. If he saw Minnie he tried to interest her in snakes, mud turtles, frogs and other novelties of farm life and gave her interesting statistics of how much hay a cow would consume in the winter.

When Minnie stuck to her room and refused to come down he had Greening apples and other messages for her and continued to grow more deeply in love. About the 1st of March the maple sugar season opened. The making of the sugar was a part of Jim's spring work, and from the first run of sap he sent the city girl some maple wax on a clean, white maple chip.

The snow disappeared, the spring birds began to appear and the ground was getting dry underfoot when Minnie started out one afternoon for a walk. She wandered over a field and into a piece of woods, hoping to find the first spring flower, and of a sudden she felt chilly sweep over her and the atmosphere grew dark. A blizzard had stolen upon the country as softly as a thief in the night. In her sudden alarm the girl became turned around. She was hurrying through the woods when the wind rose, the air filled with snow, and she clutched the branch of a bush and shrieked her alarm.

She kept up her shrieks for half an hour and then sank down in a collapse. She did not realize what was happening when Jim Williams came feeling his way through the storm, took her in his arms and carried her to the sugar bush shanty, forty rods away.

It was a blizzard long to be remembered. The thermometer went down to zero, and a foot or more of snow fell, and for two or three days the farmers were imprisoned in their houses. The girl recovered her senses soon after reaching the sugar camp, but there was no going farther. Jim happened to have plenty to eat and plenty of blankets. He gave up the shanty to her for the night and placed for himself a

It was a glad relief to him when he heard her voice calling him soon after daylight.

The sky had lightened up, but the blizzard was still booming away. Jim made coffee and fried bacon and warmed up the frozen bread and invited Miss Stacy to breakfast. She had passed the worst night of her life and lost her appetite. What she wanted was to reach her Aunt Jane's in the quickest time possible. Jim listened to her request and then shook his head.

"We've got to wait awhile for this blizzard to let up," he replied. "We couldn't go ten rods without being lost, and being lost would mean being dead. Lemme tell you how a bull throwed me over the fence two years ago and clunk you up a bit."

The girl refused to be chirked. She sat swathed in horse blankets like a mummy, and her teeth formed icicles on her cheeks. Noon came, and the blizzard was still with them. Jim tried to make her take a hopeful view of things by asserting that he was born and reared in that locality and had never known a blizzard to last over four days, but she wept instead of smiled. Finally at 4 o'clock in the afternoon she made an announcement.

"I am going. I won't stay here another minute. If you don't want to come along you needn't," she said firmly.

"There's only one way you can go," replied Jim after stepping aside to measure the depth of the snow. "I'll have to take you on my back. You never can make it otherwise. I'm stout enough to carry you and a bag of 'aters besides, and if I don't hurry too much I can keep a straight course."

The girl demurred and protested; but, finding no other way, she at last consented. He stooped down, lifted her up and set off with her. It was a desperate undertaking, and they were a full hour making the mile they had to go, but he finally deposited her on the doorstep, rapped for Aunt Jane and then said good night and plunged into the storm again. Two evenings later, when the blizzard had vanished and the highways had been dug out, he knocked at Aunt Jane's door. This time he had on a boiled shirt, with a pair of celluloid cuffs under his coat sleeves, and as Minnie rose up and before she could utter a word of thanks he said:

"Miss Stacy, I love you. I love you a heap. I never loved a gal as I do you. I intended all along to ask you to marry me, and I have been figuring where we would live after marriage. But it's all off now. I've went and gone and made a hero of myself and won your eternal gratitude. You'd be willing to marry me because I saved your life, but I ain't no such feller as to take advantage of a thing like that. Take back your troth and marry any feller you like, and at the same time I'll look around and see what red headed gals they are in the neighborhood who'd be willing to have me. Farewell, Miss Stacy—farewell!"

There was a tear in Jim Williams' eye as he turned away and plodded homeward, but he had the consciousness that he had done right, and it may be mentioned here that he made 200 pounds of maple sugar and twenty-two gallons of molasses that sprang and found his red headed girl before the first crop of young robins was off the nest.

### How to Cure Stoopng.

One of the greatest and most common deformities of the day, observes a medical writer, is one that with care and attention can be remedied. It is the round shouldered or stooping habit. Many of the most natural figures show this tendency to stoop, while in the narrow chested it is marked to a painful degree. And yet by raising oneself leisurely upon the toes in a perpendicular position several times a day this deformity could be easily rectified. To do this properly one must be in a perfectly upright position, the arms dropping at the sides, the heels well together and the toes forming an angle of 45 degrees. The rise should be made very slowly and from the balls of both feet, and the descent should be accomplished in the same way without swaying the body out of its perpendicular line. The exercise is not an easy one, but may be accomplished by perseverance and patience. It can be modified, too, by standing first on one leg, then on the other. Inflating and raising the chest at the same time are a part of the exercise, and if persevered in will ultimately show an increased chest measurement, development of lung power and perfectly straight and erect figure.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Two Queer Cases.

Among the curious things in life few are more amazing than the constitutional peculiarities occasionally met with. The professor who delivered the introductory address to the students at one of the London hospitals thought it well to put his audience on their guard.

He instanced two very singular cases. One was that of a man to whom rice in any form was poison. Some friends wished to test this person's susceptibility, and at dinner surreptitiously got him to partake of biscuits in each of which was a grain of rice. He ate two or three biscuits and soon after had to leave the table, declaring that he was being poisoned by rice, though he was absolutely certain he had not partaken of any.

The other case was one in which the juice of a gooseberry acted as a powerful excitant and produced at once a violent skin eruption. This man was so very susceptible that he could detect gooseberry juice even when it was disguised as champagne. At a public dinner he whispered to his neighbor that he was gooseberry wine they were drinking and as proof he turned up his nose and showed him the

London Globe.

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## The Man Who Arrived

By CLAUDE PAMARFS

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As Briggsville was a town of 2,000 inhabitants and boasted a fair hotel, there had been arrivals there by train for years, but they were what might be termed everyday arrivals. Drummers paid the town a visit; men when looking for an opportunity to go into business would come that way; strangers who didn't always unburden themselves to the inquisitive landlord would come and go. Each and every guest received more or less public notice, but dropped out of mind when he dropped out of sight.

The man who finally arrived slipped in so quietly that he had been a guest for three or four days before it was generally known that he was present. He walked up from the depot instead of riding in the bus and paying a quarter extra. He didn't make a rush for the bar as soon as he arrived. He didn't cuss the train for being late or cuss the town on account of the mudholes in the streets. He took the landlord into his confidence at once and explained that he was in poor health and might spend a month in recuperating. He ate supper and then sat down in the barroom and smoked and dozed and answered but few questions and asked none at all, and it was the general verdict before he went to bed that he didn't amount to shavings compared with other arrivals.

George K. Jones, as the man who arrived had given his name, moved about town for the next week without attracting any particular notice and without any one caring particularly about his health. The landlord of the hotel had just told a friend of his that Jones was apparently a softy, who had tired himself out in wondering why a coffee mill turned to the right instead of the left, when he was asked for a private interview. He instantly made up his mind that Jones wanted to stand him off, but he granted the request.

In two minutes there was a great transformation. Jones of the sleepy eyes and lagging feet became as alert as a fox. He acknowledged that he had registered under a false name; he confessed that he was not what he seemed; he owned up that he was at the head of a detective agency and ready to do business with his host on the most liberal terms. There hadn't been any crime of any account around Briggsville for several years, but this state of affairs could not last much longer. There would be a crime wave sweeping along pretty soon, and his agency wanted to be in it and make most of the arrests and receive most of the rewards.

He was there in advance of the wave to lay his wires. He wanted to make of the landlord a detective—a real old sleuth of the first order—and he had a printed commission duly dated and signed that would be exchanged for a twenty dollar bill. The landlord was to spot robbers and murderers as fast as they turned up and send in his reports and receive half the rewards.

It did not take the proprietor of the Clarion over five minutes to decide on handing over. His income from the detective business would not be less than \$2,000 a year and might run to three times that, and his opportunities for "spotting" were all.

Of course he was told that looking wise and saving wood was the foundation of detective work and given many verbal instructions, and half an hour later he was down in his bar and sizing up three or four old toppers he had known for fifteen years and wondering which of them was plotting murder. That evening he picked out no less than seven men to keep an eye on in future, and it was generally remarked that he seemed more alert than usual.

Next day the man who arrived sauntered into the livery stable. He had sauntered in there before, talked horse for a few minutes and then sauntered out again, much to the disgust of the owner. This time he didn't talk horse. The liveryman was all alone, but he was taken to the rear end of the barn to be communicated with. Mr. Jones had noticed that he had a head on him. Jones had also noticed that he had an eye like an eagle and a perspicacity that enabled him to tell a horse from a cow on sight. The liveryman was flattered. He couldn't help but be. He had been called a fool often enough for trying to conduct a livery business in a county where there were 264 separate, distinct and steep hills and to find that all the people had been wrong about it all the time was like pouring sweet oil on a burn.

After an hour's conversation the man of horses and buggies gave up \$25 and received a commission to act as detective. He was not to be confined to any one sort of crime, but could go ahead and do business with criminals of all sorts regardless of age or sex. Before Mr. Jones had left the stables the newly made detective had made up his mind to keep an eye on the landlord of the hotel. He had long suspected that counterfeit money was being made in the garret of the Clarion.

The man who arrived took another saunter that day. He sauntered in to see Mrs. Bascomb, who kept a small millinery and notion store. He had not come for a fall hat or a paper of hairpins. What he had come for he related in whispers, accompanied by a confidential demeanor. His agency needed women detectives. A word caught up now and then as a woman customer was trying on a hat or buy-

ing a yard of tape might lead to the unearthing of a great mystery.

Mrs. Bascomb was located next to the postoffice. She could keep her eye on the postmaster. There was a blacksmith shop opposite. She could have the smith and all his customers under constant espionage. As it was dull times in the millinery business, it took a full hour's talking to make Mrs. Bascomb part with \$30 in cash in exchange for a detective's commission, but she finally parted and was advised to "spot" all cross-eyed men mailing letters at night after the postoffice had closed.

During the next week the man who arrived was on the saunter most of the time. The two dry goods merchants and one of the grocers refused to buy commissions on account of religious or some other scruples, but everybody else approached had only to be talked to for a few minutes to pay a price. If they wouldn't pay \$30, the price was gradually reduced to \$5. The arrest of a single murderer, they were told, would make them good a thousand times over.

Not less than twenty women were included in Mr. Jones' list, and when he could secure no more clients in the town he worked the surrounding country. Not a farmer or a farmer's hired man turned him down. It happened in several cases that both the farmer and his man took commissions and were instructed to watch each other.

When Mr. Jones departed he left more than a hundred detectives behind him to watch for the coming of the crime wave. They were to make reports to the home office whenever they struck a clew. Not on their life or lives were they to give away the fact that they were working for the agency or keeping their eyes peeled. Craft, cunning and silence must be the order of the day.

During the next two months Briggsville had an uncomfortable time of it. Every one had a feeling that he was under espionage, and his feeling was right. There was prowling about by day and by night. Men and women sitting in their church pews of a Sunday glared around in a suspicious manner and forgot all about the sermon. Boys and girls of tender years found themselves shadowed and went home to tell fathers and mothers who were shadowing some one else.

It was at a church social that the grand expose occurred. Mrs. Bascomb brought it about by charging the cross-eyed cooper with mailing a letter at midnight. This was in revenge for his hogging down more than his share of the ice cream. In five minutes it came out that there were about forty detectives present and that each one had been spying on the others, and then a free-for-all scrap occurred, and the police made several arrests. This brought out the whole plot and laid bare the character of the man who arrived, and there was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

That was ten years ago, but the detectives of Briggsville have never forgiven each other. The crime wave has not arrived, but they glare and shake their fists at each other. And in some locality the man who arrived is arriving again and repeating his performance.

### Opera Under Difficulties.

A contemporary account says: "At the first performance of 'La Traviata' the tenor, Graziani, took cold and sang his part through in a hoarse and almost inaudible voice. M. Varesi, the baritone, having what we would call a secondary role, took no trouble to bring out the dramatic importance of this short but capital part, so that the effect of the celebrated duet between Violetta and Germund in the second act was entirely missed. Mme. Donatelli, who impersonated the delicate, sickly heroine, was one of the stoutest ladies on the stage or off it, and when at the beginning of the third act the doctor declares that consumption has wasted away the young lady and that she cannot live more than a few hours the audience was thrown into a state of perfectly uproarious glee, a state very different from that necessary to appreciate the tragic action of the last act." No wonder that "La Traviata" made a fiasco under these trying circumstances! Yet when more adequately performed the opera soon became an immense favorite with audiences of all nations, and Verdi had no reason to remember the disasters attending its first appearance in public.

### Attacks on Royalty.

The king most often and most seriously shot at was Louis Philippe, who somehow was never hurt by his would be assassins. The most desperate attempt was made by Fieschi, the Corsican, who operated with an infernal machine. He was once fired upon at such close quarters that the flash of the pistol set fire to the bonnet of Queen Marie Anicet, who sat beside him in a carriage. But one serious attempt was made to assassinate Napoleon I. It was with an infernal machine. Napoleon III. had two narrow escapes. One was when the Orsini bombs exploded around his carriage, and the other was at the Bois de Boulogne, when a ball meant for his guest, Alexander I., whizzed by his ear and shot his aid-de-camp's horse.—London News.

### Relative Brightness of the Stars.

The dream of Joseph is the oldest document known in which the brightness of the stars is referred to. In it are mentioned the sun, moon and twelve stars, which exceed all the other heavenly bodies in splendor. A French astronomer has pointed out that if we count the stars of the first magnitude seen in Egypt today we shall find just twelve, for a thirteenth is of somewhat doubtful brilliancy. These twelve stars are also mentioned in an evangel of St. John; hence the astronomer concludes that the relative brightness of the stars has not appreciably altered since the times of the pharaohs.

### Reform by Surgery.

Surgery in Toledo, O., is doing what a long term in a house of correction would probably fail to do. The operation is being made up Joe Shopf with the object of changing the boy's wicked and vicious disposition to a normal one, says a Toledo dispatch. There is a disease of the membranes of the head, which affects the brain, making Joe a thoroughly unmanageable boy. The first operation was highly successful and considerable dissection matter was removed. The physicians operating say his recovery is assured and believe that a complete change in the boy's disposition will result.

### Hospital Superintendent Tells of Success With Treatment.

Dr. N. W. Taylor, superintendent of the Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane, is convinced that violet rays are efficacious in the treatment of the insane, says a Chicago dispatch. "I have constructed a house roofed with violet colored glass in which insane are placed to get the sun baths that filter through the tinted panes," he says. "I have followed the experiment made by French and Danish scientists. The patients are placed in the inclosures without clothing and direct application made to the bare skin from sunrise to sunset. The rays are especially good in insanity due to nervous disorders. They have a soothing and sedative effect and a number of patients have passed from a violent to a passive stage. They are improving all the time."

### Chinatown Found Under Seattle.

An underground Chinese colony, similar to that which existed in San Francisco, has been discovered at Seattle, Wash., by city officials, says a Seattle dispatch. By burrowing under buildings, sidewalks and alleys the Chinese have excavated passageways to rooms for gambling and opium smoking. Many of the rooms are lighted by electricity. Some of the passageways extend for half a block or more and are many feet below subcellars and sidewalks.

Thousand of the so called seventeen year hucksters are coming up from the ground and literally overrunning the land about Glasgow, Ky. Their wings bear figures like unto the letters "W. W." says a Glasgow correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. By the superstitious this is regarded as an omen of "want and war." It is further asserted that on the last appearance of the locusts, in 1889, their wings bore the letters "P. P.," betokening "peace and prosperity."

## WESTON SPRY AS A BOY.

### Pedestrian's View of Walking—Incidents of His Century Mile Janat.

Bright as a button and twice as springy as the average youngster, that grand old man of the tanbark track, Major Edward Payson Weston, looked fit as a two-year-old the other evening as he dressed for dinner in his room in the Fifth Avenue hotel at New York and chatted of his hundred mile walk from Philadelphia to New York, finished early in the morning, says the New York Press. If there was any chirper old man in the metropolis he was under cover. Major Weston, instead of being as weary as even old associates expected to find him, seemed ready to tell of another century at a moment's notice and certainly could have outwalked any man among his callers, though most of them were younger than he by many years. He is sixty-eight years old and has been a pedestrian since 1867.

Walking, he asserts, is a remedy for most of the ills flesh gets by inheritance or otherwise, and if adopted generally would be a sure preventive of suicide. He is a walker of the heel and toe school and has a long record of six day races and other endurance tests. The major walked 5,000 miles in 100 days twenty-two years ago in England, and the Church Temperance society paid him \$10,000 for demonstrating by that feat what a temperate man could do. He always has refused to take stimulants to increase his speed or staying power, and he thinks he is reaping the benefit of his abstemiousness in the shape of a green old age.

Major Weston had a hard time for seven miles of the 100 owing to the intense heat. But thirty-five minutes' sleep in New Brunswick made him all right again, and, as he says, he "simply frolicked the rest of the way." Physicians accompanied him throughout the trip and weighed his food. Dr. Osier was not one of them. They were making a test of the effect of certain foods on human endurance, not in the interests of any proprietary preparation, for the gallant veteran walked for the advancement of science, without a penny of profit. He is an enthusiast on the beneficial results of regular pedestrian exercise and temperate living.

### RAISING GOATS FOR POOR.

### Chicago Woman's Plan of Furnishing Milk at Lowest Cost.

To develop an American milk goat that will be to the poor and to the farmers what similar animals are to the people of Switzerland and Spain is the aim which Mrs. Edward Roby of South Chicago is pursuing, says a special dispatch from Chicago to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. So far her work in this pioneer industry has been recognized by the agricultural department of the United States, and federal agents have visited her goat farm.

She was prompted to embark in this unusual work by a desire to see the infants of poor people well nourished. It is her idea to develop an American goat that will give a superior quality of milk and then to sell it at the cost of production.

Mrs. Roby's work goes even further. She has experimented in caring for the little animals, and she hopes to give directions for sanitary housing that will prevent contamination of the milk. It is held by some authorities that goats are immune from tuberculosis, and there is no evidence in the hands of the agricultural department to combat this theory. This, in Mrs. Roby's opinion, makes it more important than ever that the goat be developed here as it is abroad and become the poor man's cow.

She hopes in time to see the goat as common in America as it is in some foreign lands, where 75 per cent of the families are said to use goats' milk. Goats never have been bred in the United States as milk producers, the extent of pasture lands encouraging the ownership of cows and the goat having become a joke. With the growth of population and the limitation of pastures the goat is receiving more attention.

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## MARVELS OF STRENGTH

### Teamster's Remarkable Exploit In Smashing Records.

### SECURED ASTONISHING AGILITY

### William J. Liebeck, Who Wants to Be Chicago Policeman, Jumped Across a Table and Then Leaped Over It Lengthwise—Last Test, Which Is Mental, the Crucial One.

Hitching his horses outside police headquarters in the city hall at Chicago the other day, William J. Liebeck, a teamster, in half an hour convinced a medical examination board that he is a perfect man, combining the heft of an Adonis with the strength of an Atlas, says a Chicago special dispatch to the New York Press. Liebeck is a candidate for the star and "bull" of a Chicago policeman, but it is not at all certain that he will get the post. The final test is mental, and Liebeck's 100 per cent for physical prowess may yet go for naught.

He performed prodigies of strength, and at times the examiners feared he would wreck the testing apparatus. He almost blew off the top of the lung tester, registering a capacity of 360 cubic inches against the 250 cubic inches of the average man. When Liebeck expanded his chest the physicians around gazed at him in amazement. The man's normal chest measure is forty, and he swelled up until the tape stretched to forty-six inches. He said he could expand another inch, but the medical board ruled, in dry humor, that he had amply demonstrated his qualification in this respect. His mark of six inches was said by the physicians to be one of the largest on record.

Liebeck is twenty-seven years old and 5 feet 11½ inches in height. He is of German parentage. In all tests save one he has given 100 per cent. His back lift was 320 pounds compared with the average of 200. In the leg tests he pulled 545 pounds, an even 200 above the records of all police examinations. He went through the most severe tests with two ten pound dumbbells caught in one hand against the six pounds in one dumbbell generally used. In every trial Liebeck went to an extraordinary point above the average. His lowest mark was in the traction pull, when he was only twelve pounds above the average.

It was thought when Liebeck was undergoing the strength tests that he would fall below the average in agility, but he displayed a nimbleness that was astonishing. One of the requirements was to jump on a table. Liebeck jumped across it, and then he leaped clean over it lengthwise. He turned somersaults with the precision of a trained acrobat.

Liebeck does not affect physical culture. When asked where he got his strength he said he "just grew." His daily work is in trucking for a big wholesale dry goods store. After he had been pronounced a "perfect man" he went out to his truck again and drove off.

### "TOKALON" IS "BEAUTY."

### Result of a Linguistic Discussion of Brooklyn Handicap Winner.

The victory of J. W. Fuller's mare Tokalon in the Brooklyn handicap recently started a lot of speculation about her name, says the New York Times.

"Where could such a name come from?" was a common question.

An ordinary, garden, short cut linguist thought the name must have something to do with Tokay grapes. A real word student who was in the group suggested something better.

"Beyond a doubt," he said, "it is a Greek name. The first part is the article 'to.' The second is 'kalon,' the neuter form of the word meaning 'beautiful.' The whole word literally means 'the beautiful thing,' but the real meaning is 'beauty.' From what I hear of the mare she deserves it."

### No More Cowboy Police.

The rapid advance of Indian Territory towns from frontier centers of population to modern cities is shown by the changed aspect of the police in some of the leading municipalities, says the Kansas City Journal. The new administrations both in Tulsa and Muskogee have relegated the cartridge belt and cowboy hat formerly worn by the police to the plains where they belong, and have adopted the regulation blue uniform and club of city police. At Tulsa summer uniforms have been adopted for the force.

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### Ominous News From Kentucky.

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## STAIN REMOVERS.

### A Few Sure Remedies That Will Help the Housekeeper.

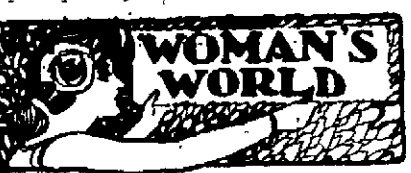
A few sure remedies for stains should be memorized or kept handy for reference. Housekeepers do not always remember that boiling water is one of the best solvents known for a number of stains.

When tea and coffee are spilled on the tablecloth stretch the cloth over a large bowl and pour boiling water from the kettle on the spot, allowing the steam to fall with considerable force. If the linen is washed without this precaution the stain will be set and chemicals must be used.

All fruit stains when fresh yield to the hot water treatment. Grass stains are a source of worry to mothers, and they seem almost as obstinate as a mildew or scorch. However, a hot solution of tartaric acid, increasing its strength if it does not seem to take out the stain, or, rather, change it to a very light brown. This faint brown discoloration will wash out in hot soap-suds.

If a housekeeper is so unfortunate as to have linen mildewed she might as well be resigned, as the antidotes for this disfigurement has not been found. For a scorched place nothing is known





## MISS IDA M. TARBELL.

Her Advice to Women Who Want to Become Journalists.

As one of the most successful journalists in the United States Miss Ida M. Tarbell is certainly qualified to speak interestingly on "Women in Journalism." "Nearly all women who escape matrimony and the schoolroom try for journalism," said Miss Tarbell recently. "I have a profound respect for the woman who succeeds in it. If she can endure the first six months of brutalizing experiences she is apt to succeed. There is no other sphere in life where the fact that you are a woman counts for nothing. There is not a good and wholesome woman in the world who does not want consideration because she is a woman. When a wo-



MISS IDA M. TARBELL.

man enters the office of a great daily she is painfully conscious that she is a woman—just a woman. She cannot at first grasp the idea that the great daily is a wonderful and almost perfect machine that makes what she terms cruel demands. That daily paper is a wonderful creation, and all who serve it become a part of the machinery and not individuals. It takes a woman some time to realize this. She goes in to the office, receives her first assignment, does her best on it and next morning finds that not a word of it is used. She takes her next assignment and perhaps two of the ten inches she wrote is used. Finally she goes to the busy man with the glasses at the night desk and asks why. She is coldly informed that her first articles were "rot." She thinks it is brutal and hard and does not understand why the men ignore the fact that she is a woman. Then she wants to quit. In lots of cases she does quit. Women, newspaper women, have to get over that habit of quitting—it's fatal. And she mustn't cry—if she belongs to that class she will probably be asked to quit. Tears may be a forceful weapon in matrimony, but never in an editorial room."

## The Pretty Throat.

The most beautiful neck in the world loses its charm completely unless the texture of the skin is fine and the color creamy white. Yet how few necks are there which have not suffered in some way from high and tight collars, starched neckbands or dyed ribbons? Starch, by the way, is often accountable for the brownish rings seen on so many throats. Bows, furs, turned up coat collars, all seem to leave some sort of stain on a woman's throat, and yet these can be removed by the simplest means. Pure alcohol, or, if preferred, pure cologne, is about the best way of taking off the ordinary collar stain. It should not be forgotten that alcohol used near or on the face should always be of the very best quality, says Woman's Life. In ordinary street dress a woman's neck, provided her collar is pretty and fits well, never causes her a second thought, but when she is in evening dress and the lines of the throat are revealed the lines and creases she has engraved on her neck by carrying her head awkwardly are a source of real concern to her.

## Waxed Floors.

Shellacked floors are indefensible if you determine to live up to certain standards. Such floors are to be seen in houses curtained with real lace, and they haven't even the excuse of being attractive. There is an imitation look about them that spoils the atmosphere as effectually as artificial palms in flower pots.

What can one substitute where labor is a consideration? Turpentine and beeswax, a pint of the former to an ounce of the latter, cost infinitesimal, as a quart of turpentine will do a number of rooms. Cut the wax into small pieces and put it to soak overnight in the turpentine. Don't try putting the mixture on the fire or you will share the fate of Mary, with her can of kerosene.

In the morning the wax will be dissolved enough to use. Apply it to your floor, your clean floor, with a sponge or a cloth. After it dries, a matter of a few minutes, you can polish it with a soft cloth with very little labor, though, of course, a polishing brush is better.

## Ugly Elbows.

A well known beauty specialist claims that there is no necessity for ugly elbows, as elbows respond very quickly to treatment, and there are none so ugly that they are hopeless. Most elbows are disfigured by the cal-

lous places formed by continually leaning on them. These may be removed and the appearance of the elbow generally improved if on retiring each night the elbows are soaked for several minutes in warm water in which a pinch of borax has been dissolved. When carefully dried they should be well rubbed with a good cold cream. If the elbows are sharp and pointed try massaging them twice a day with a reliable skin food. The flesh all around them should be treated with the skin food, which will fill out the surrounding tissue and cause the angles to disappear. Of course it is unnecessary to add that if the habit of leaning on the elbows is an established one it should be broken immediately if any good results are expected from the elbow treatment.

## Girls and Rings.

Girls whose hands are not yet fully grown and formed—that is, generally speaking, girls up to eighteen—should not wear rings. Many a taper finger has had its shape spoiled by a ring which became so gradually too tight that the wearer did not notice it until the mischief was done. Pianists or persons who play any instrument seldom wear rings. They think that the weight of the rings lessens the muscular strength of the finger. If a girl thinks she must wear rings, then let her at least take them off each night and rub a moment the part of the finger that has been covered by them. This restores circulation and helps the finger to attain its normal growth.

## A Buff Dining Room.

Many women are having their dining rooms done in buff color instead of the blue which has been so much in vogue since the rage for Dutch furniture, plaques, mugs and chinaware of all sorts. The walls done in this tone are light enough to permit of half drawn blinds of the same shade, and in many instances there are miniature silken curtains of a lighter shade of yellow. Any rye furniture blends nicely with this decoration on wall and windows, and especially effective is brassware—samovar, teakettle, coffee urn or finger bowls—in a dining room thus arranged.

## Shredded Silk Skirts.

The girl with nothing a year should know that silk petticoats and linings when reduced to shreds and utterly unequal to their first purpose can be utilized for millinery trimming with very little picking over. The ruffles or goffered portions which remain intact are especially serviceable. One girl who is wearing a very becoming silk hat of this kind for theater and other evening affairs confessed to her women friends that it was evoked from a worn-out petticoat and arranged over a frame made from a pasteboard bandbox.

## Artistic Candle Shade.

Three dainty candle shades were recently made to order by an artist. White crepe paper, tinted the shade of crab apple blossoms, on the lower part of the ruffle, which fell over the shade, produced a charming effect. On the upper rim of the foundation was laid an encircling wreath of crab apple blossoms and buds, fashioned from white crepe paper, tinted with water colors, the buds being colored pale or deep, to correspond with the flowers.

## Cracks in the Floor.

Cracks in floors around the skirting board or other parts of a room may be neatly and permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of a pound of flour, three quarts of water and a tablespoonful of alum thoroughly boiled and mixed. The mixture will be about as thick as putty and may be forced into the cracks with a knife. It will harden like paper mache, and the floor will be as smooth as when new.

## A Luncheon Dish.

Nice for luncheon is this entree of cold boiled ham: Chop enough ham to fill a coffee cup and add to it two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, a little cayenne pepper and two tablespoonfuls of cream. Fry rounds of bread in butter and spread with the ham mixture. Grate cheese over the top and brown in a hot oven. Before sending to the table decorate each round with an olive.

## A Cheap Night Lamp.

In place of a four candle electric lamp or a glowworm lamp it is sometimes necessary to devise some way of getting a dim light through the night. Now, if a piece of candle is weighted so as to float upright in a tumbler partly filled with water it will last several hours and will burn until the wick is much below the surface of the water.

## Eating.

The woman who overeats has only herself to thank for the unpleasant results. She knows better. If she doesn't, one experience ought to teach her. The woman who undereats or who eats what simply "tastes" and does not nourish her need not consider herself intelligent.

A bed should be placed so that the head is toward the windows, for in this way the light will not fall on the eyes and disturb the last hour of sleep that is claimed to be the most beneficial.

Melted castile soap and common oatmeal mixed with a little water and slightly perfumed is an excellent remedy for removing dirt from the hands and bleaching the skin.

If housewives would remember to put a towel folded several times in the bottom of the dishpan there would be less broken thin glass.

Fifty years ago one woman to every ten men worked for wages. Now the ratio is one to four.

## A RACE EXPERIMENT

Plan of Experts to Study Man's Heredity.

NOT TO EXPLOIT RADICAL THEORIES

Assistant Secretary Hays of Agricultural Department Explains Work of Committee on Eugenics—Lessening Number of Weak, Criminal and Diseased People Will Be Considered.

Assistant Secretary W. M. Hays of the department of agriculture at Washington, who was heralded as the originator of a plan for the creating of a more virile and higher type of American men and women, the project being likened to the amazing results in plant life secured by Luther Burbank, recently declared that the matter had been somewhat exaggerated. He has written the following explanation of the idea for the New York American:

"I have been misquoted as indicating that a committee on eugenics was being formed to breed men. The committee is not designed to do more than make a broad study of heredity in man in relation to racial improvement. I said that such subjects as lessening the number of weak and criminal people would naturally be considered; also that there might be found ways of encouraging the increase of people of strong and vigorous blood. Statements of methods of studying this most difficult subject would be entirely premature, because about all that has been done is to authorize the formation of the committee.

"This committee is not in any way official, but is part of a society devoted for the most part to study heredity in plants and animals. Study of the heredity of deafness, of blindness, of a tendency to yield to certain diseases and like investigations are now quite common among medical men. It is hoped that these investigations may be centered in the reports of this committee on eugenics. No one has any new or radical theory to exploit in this committee, which should be of conservative investigators.

"It may be that the extensive studies of heredity of plants, in which progress has been made in the past decade, will throw some light on heredity in man, as it is aiding in a better knowledge of heredity in animals. Improvement in species of plants has proved relatively easy. Racial improvement in man by any new methods seems a long call, and education and religion in the home, in the school and in the church and daily contact with others must ever be the great elevators of the races. The world is rapidly acquiring the means and devising the methods necessary to insure good food, clothing and shelter to all who will do their part. Education modified so as to have more of industrial and specific preparation to fit for practical life will better assure to all the power to make a living.

"Under modern conditions, where not much more than half the people are required in outdoor occupations, where there is much more highly organized industrial, transportation, merchandising, political and social affairs and where a large number of the people are highly trained in specialties by long attendance at schools, the race is under a new environment.

"No careful study has been made as to whether the race is wisely adapting itself to this new environment, which gives fierce competition in some lines, allowing only the fittest to survive, and removes competition along other lines, sometimes permitting the weaker part of the race to develop.

"For education and religion to have their largest influence the leaders in the schools and churches need to know the racial tendencies. Man needs to be studied with as much care as corn or cotton or wheat. If the heredity of corn and other plants can be educated possibly the heredity of races of men can be trained. Some of the laws of heredity seem to be the same in all living things, but there are differences in the heredity in each species. We may learn from studies of heredity in plants how better to study man, but to study heredity in man we must study man."

New York physicians, biologists and physiologists were much interested in the story from Washington regarding the proposed study of the heredity of man with a view to elevating the mental, moral and physical standard of Americans and lessening the number of weak, deformed and criminal. Following are some of their views on the subject:

Dr. John Van Doren Young, secretary of the Medical Society of the County of New York: "Physicians and scientists have long thought of the possibility of perfecting the human race, but they have also recognized the many difficulties in the way of carrying the theory to a practical test. I would like to see the thing accomplished. Nothing but good could come of it—social and moral as well as physical. It would be the attainment of the millennium. Any actual test of the theory will undoubtedly be watched by all the world, for all the world would be the gainer if the end were attained."

Dr. Prince A. Morrow, consulting dermatologist of St. Vincent's hospital, author of "Social Diseases and Marriages" and president of the Society for Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis: "Both physicians and laymen have long discussed the problem of improvement of the human race, and at the last meeting of our society Judge William Lindsay, Francis Lynde Stetson and others discussed the value of enforcing medical certificates from candidates for marriage, with penal responsibilities for the unfit."

## THE LAUNDRY WORK.

Methods by Which the Drudgery of Wash Day May Be Lessened.

The laundry work of a household is probably the hardest and most tiring part of a woman's work, and a washing day continually postponed is often the sign of an ill regulated household. How shall the general discomfort be lessened and the weekly ordeal be transformed into a day of victory when toil and temper are equally under control and all disagreeables are well out of sight before the evening comes? The cleanliness of our clothing becomes more essential to the health, comfort and appearance of the human race with each step in its advancement.

The wise housewife buys the best quality of light yellow soap. It is probably what is termed a tallow soap, made of selected tallow with a small quantity of resin. Fully two-thirds of all the soap now sold is of this character, and if she chooses some well established brands whose quality and uniformity are well maintained they will be found altogether satisfactory for general laundry work.

The best thing on washing day is an early start, and, though we do not now begin in the small hours as our grandmothers often did, yet we should be up betimes and have also arranged the other work so that it shall interfere as little as possible with the washing.

See that all necessary materials and utensils are at hand. If such things as soap, blue and starch are out of reach much valuable time will be lost; also—and this is very important—the washing day dinner should be planned and partly prepared the day before.

A good meal will marvelously help to keep the worker strong and sweet tempered. No big wash was ever done on bread and coffee.

Beware of leakages, either in tubs or time. The former can be averted by half an inch of water kept in all wooden vessels when not in use, but doorstep delays and porch or garden gossip play havoc with washing day. Comfort and peace and the time so lost can never be made up again.

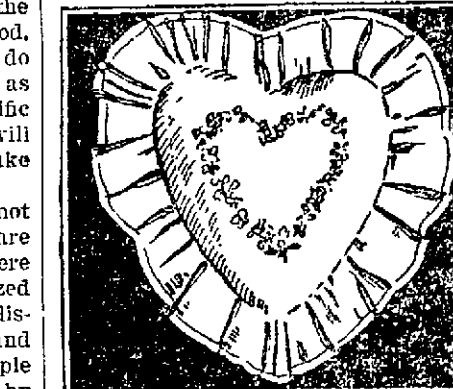
Good and a bright, breezy day, plenty of good soap and soft water, the washing day should be a real pleasure to any strong person.—Boston Traveler.

## BABY PILLOW.

A Dainty Heart Shaped Head Rest For the Crib.

Baby pillows are getting prettier all the time. Everything about these pretty head rests is of the most dainty order, the material of which they are made being only the finest and sheerest obtainable and the embroidery done in softest French cotton.

Among the different shapes popularly used the heart shaped pillow is perhaps the best liked, for the reason that



HEART SHAPED PILLOW.

it combines so much of sentiment about it. Besides the shape, which is symbolic, the pattern worked over its surface shows sprays of tiny forget-me-nots done in white cotton.

All the embroidery and decoration on these pillows are done in white as being especially typical of the innocence of babyhood. In some cases the work is more solidly done, but there should be nothing that is harsh to hurt the tender head of the baby. About the heart shaped pillow is a three inch wide ruffle of the finest handkerchief linen, of which the slip is made, hemstitched about the edge. The slips are separate, being buttoned on the pillow slipped in from an opening at the back so that it can be removed at any time when the slip needs laundering.—New York Telegram.

## An Ingenious Couch.

The most ingenious arrangement of a couch was accomplished in a room so tiny that all earlier heroic endeavors to get a couch into that room had failed. The "arrangement," as it was promptly dubbed, was nothing more or less than a frame with woven wire springs and a little mattress, which was fastened securely to the springs themselves. It was attached to the wall by strong hinges and folded up out of the way under an innocent looking curtain that pretended to be only interested in the bookshelves from which it hung. The couch was provided with two strong supports, which were sprung into place and "stayed put" until the spring was released. To all intents and purposes the couch didn't exist except when it was wanted, and, as it only needed space when in use, it didn't interfere in the least with any other arrangement of the room.

## Making Beds.

The practice of having beds made in the early morning, though exceedingly tidy, is one which should be discouraged, for it is bad. Constantly we see a bed made half an hour after the sleeper has left the room, wherefore all the exhalations from the skin during the night are confined beneath the sheets and are inhaled again when the bed is next used. It is an excellent practice and one which ought to be encouraged in all young people to turn off the clothes of the bed immediately on rising. The mattress, too, should be turned back, so that all may be properly aired and quite cold before being remade.

## HUMAN MUSEUM PLAN

Texas Woman Would Make Scientific Study of Youth.

WITH BOYS OF ALL NATIONALITIES

Miss S. J. Teller of Willis, Tex., Proposes to Found an Institution in Valparaiso, Ind., Where Lads May Be Studied to Good Advantage—To Educate Them in Any Branch.

Miss Stella J. Teller of Willis, Tex., is planning a unique enterprise which she hopes to establish at Valparaiso, Ind., within the next few years and which is nothing less than a "human zoo," says a special dispatch from Willis, Tex., to the Chicago Post.

According to Miss Teller's dreams, she will found an institution in which boys of all nationalities may be brought together for the purpose of comparison, her theory being that the different peoples of the earth can be studied to better advantage where they are associated and placed under the same conditions.

Already Miss Teller is in communication with a number of people whom she hopes to interest in the project and has asked them to secure for her boys that they happen to know from foreign lands. She promises to pay all the expenses and agrees to educate the lads in any branch they may desire.

"I intend to have a large farm in connection with my proposed home," says Miss Teller, "and in connection with this a school where law, medicine, music and trades will be taught. The farm is to be equipped with the latest machinery, and practical agriculture will be taught. I now am working out the plans for the enterprise and expect to be able to purchase the land and begin the erection of buildings within the next two years. Meanwhile I am trying to locate available boys who will move into the home as soon as it is ready for them. I desire to make them happy in their new surroundings and to give them education, so that they will be made better able to make their way in the world."

Miss Teller, who is not yet middle aged, is a prospector for minerals and expects by her discoveries to make enough money in the next few years to start her project. She makes a contract with owners of land to locate mineral deposits on their lands and stipulates that she is to receive 25 per cent of all profits resulting. She is having some success in her methods, which she guards jealously.

## KENTUCKY HOME COMING.

Chicagoans Form Daniel Boone Club For Trip to Southern Fete.

The land of the blue grass, of fine horses and beautiful women, Kentucky, now is calling its sons and daughters home, says the Chicago Post. The call has been heard by 5,000 Chicagoans who still recall with tenderness their "old Kentucky homes."

There will be a home coming June 13-17 for all Kentuckians who have wandered to strange lands and foreign shores, and a five days' programme has been arranged by the Commercial club of Louisville. "Reception and welcome day" will be Wednesday, June 13. All visitors will register at the 119 county headquarters at the new armory. Henry Watterson will deliver the address of welcome. Former Governor David R. Francis of Missouri will respond.

For the purpose of interesting the Chicago colony in the reunion the Kentucky Boone club has been organized. E. J. Smith is president and G. E. Weber secretary. The club has sent out invitations to all former Kentuckians now known to be residing in Chicago. It is planned to send special trains bearing the Chicago delegation to reach Louisville in time for the initial ceremonies. The invitations are so worded as to reach the heart of every true Kentuckian.

"They will come," said Mr. Weber recently "when they hear the first bar of 'Old Kentucky Home.' No native son can resist that tune. We want everybody to go back home, if only for a few days, next month. Why, the corn is being plowed, the wheat is nearly ready for harvest, the hedges are bright with weeds, and the cricket is already heralding midsummer. Every one ought to come and pay tribute to his native state. Everybody should go back and mingle with the bravest, truest and most refined of people, people who are popular everywhere, and see the sun shine again on the Kentucky fields."

## Memorial Day.

Though years have passed, the brave who fell are treasured in the breast: Their kindred love our hearts can tell That thrives for those that rest.

These gallant sons, they shall outlive The shining orbs above, And we these flowery tokens give, The token of our love.

And, though these fade, our dear ones true, Recorded in the sky, Will wreath with love forever new Sealed with a tear and sigh.

Within our hearts we treasure them, Our dear ones, true and brave, While fairer than a diadem A tear adorns their grave.

Then let the starry flag illumine And deck the sacred sod For these, our loyal sons, who bloom Within the fold of God.

Our country's safe, her people free; We'll cherish truth and right Where every state from sea to sea Is bathed in freedom's light.—Albert S. Russell in Omaha World-Herald.

## FORTUNE FOR EX-SLAVE.

Noted Kentucky Turfman Bequeathed Farm to Negro Housekeeper.

Aunt Margaret Pryor, Major B. G. Thomas' faithful negro housekeeper, who was his slave until freed by the civil war, has inherited his famous breeding farm, Hura Villa, and all thoroughbred horses left on it at the death of the veteran turfman. The will was probated the other day.

It bequeathes to Aunt Margaret all the property, personal and real, but a codicil dated last December gives to William Howe, a cousin, and to William Howe's daughter and to a daughter and two granddaughters of James Howard, deceased, all of Bannockburn, S. C., \$10,000 each. To Edward Frazier, his friend, he leaves his turf library and his Texas land, and to John Clay, his colored jockey and trainer, and his two sons, \$5,000; also to the colored servants \$500.

Aunt Margaret gets all that is left after the funeral expenses and debts are paid. Her holdings also include the city residence in which Major Thomas entertained most of the distinguished New York turfmen who came to Kentucky. On the farm are twelve yearling thoroughbred colts and fillies and the brood mares Grace Lee and Siss Hurray, each now twenty three years old. He sold all of his marketable horses last fall.

The will is a disappointment to many close personal friends in Lexington, who were looking for handsome bequests.

## ROCKEFELLER FEELS RICH.

Pleasure Oil King Takes in Planning New Home Benefits Him.

The work of excavating for a new \$500,000 house which John D. Rockefeller intends to build on Kynkint, the highest point on his large estate at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., began the other morning, says a special from Tarrytown, N. Y., to the New York Times.

The mansion will be about 130 feet long and eighty feet wide. It will be surrounded by an enclosed veranda, planned to catch the sun all day, on which Mr. Rockefeller can sit on pleasant days and enjoy sun baths, of which he is very fond.

Mr. Rockefeller has been so busy this spring planning his new house that he has not played any golf at his Tarrytown home. Every detail has been arranged by him. The building will be absolutely fire and water proof. It will be six stories high on the north side and about three stories on the south, on account of the slope of the ground. It will be of rough stone, in colonial style. On the sixth story will be an observatory.

Mr. Rockefeller enjoys the work of planning his home. To a friend one day recently he said: "I feel better now than I have ever felt in my life. I can travel about my estate with ease and comfort. I now feel like a rich man."

## MORTGAGE IN A BALLOON.

Novel Manner in Which a Church Raised Its Debt.

As a small balloon recently rose from the lawn of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel at Bryn Mawr, Pa., it took with it the last evidence of the indebtedness on the church property, says the Philadelphia Press. The pastor, Rev. J. J. Fedgan, and his congregation took that novel method of celebrating the paying off of a mortgage of \$12,000.

The mortgage was attached by a cord to the balloon. Just as the latter was let loose the pastor touched a match to the document. The balloon sailed up into the sky with the blazing paper trailing below, and the pastor and congregation joined in a silent prayer of thankfulness that their beautiful church was at last free from debt.

Within three years the congregation has paid off a debt of \$17,000 and has expended another \$10,000 in improvements to the grounds and edifice. Other improvements of an extensive character are contemplated, but the pastor says they will not be made until the cash is in sight to pay for them.

## A Lodge For Cats.

Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, King Edward's niece, is a great lover of cats, and for her twenty-six pets, many of them champions, she has had a model "cattery" constructed at Cumberland lodge, Windsor park, says a special cable dispatch from London to the New York American. After the princess' own design, Seymour lodge, as she has named it, is built like a two storied house, with two windows on each floor, the dormitory above, which is reached by a ladder. There is a bed and bedstead for each cat, and these in cold weather are warmed with hot water bottles.

## New Sport For Antelope.

Walter J. Hill, a son of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad, recently arrived at Billings, Mont., with his forty-five horsepower automobile from Lewistown. On the way over he had the novel experience of running down a jack rabbit, says a Billings dispatch. The chase began on the level prairie just out of Lewistown and was kept up until the rabbit was exhausted. This is probably the only case on record where a wild jack rabbit was chased in an automobile.

## Zebras to Draw Street Cars.

Street cars in Zanzibar are to be drawn by domesticated zebras, says the Railway and Engineering Review. Lord Howard de Walden, proprietor of a 40,000 acre zebra farm in Uganda, Africa, has received an order for forty of the animals for that purpose. The zebra is stated to have some advantages over the mule for the work in question. He endures the climate better and is stronger and is immune from the attacks of the tsetse fly.

## MARATHON RACE WINNER.

W. J. Sherring Tells How He Won Chief Event of Olympic Games.

William J. Sherring, light haired, blue eyed and twenty-eight, looking hardly bigger or older than a boy, who went to Greece a few weeks ago, an almost unknown Canadian, returned recently to New York on the steamship Campania, a hero, honored citizen of Greece, decorated by king and potentate because his wonderfully developed powers had carried his 112 pounds of weight to victory in the famed Marathon race, the greatest event of the Olympic games, says the New York American and Journal.

The young victor of the race of 26 miles and 170 yards, which drew competitors from all parts of the world, went to Greece alone after the Canadians had failed to make up a team to contest in the Olympic games, and alone he returned, but there was a delegation of the members of the Canadian club of New York at the pier to give him a noisy ovation, and they entertained him at dinner.

Sherring modestly described how he ran and won the race.

"Daly of Ireland and Blake of Australia set the pace for the first ten miles," he said. "I took things easily and lagged a half mile behind the Irishman and Australian. After twelve miles had been run I took the lead, which I maintained until the end of the race, making the distance in 2 hours 51 minutes 23.5 seconds.

"The first six miles I made in just 30 minutes, and then I began running in earnest, making ten miles in 50 minutes. Then Blake was seized with a cramp. Shortly after I gained the lead all the other runners were out of my sight.

"Five miles from Athens I looked behind me on a long stretch of level road, and, seeing none of the runners, I sat down and rested five minutes."

## ORIGIN OF SLANG PHRASE.

Michigan Professor Claims Dickens Originated "Twenty-three."

That Charles Dickens, the great English novelist, is responsible for the origin of the prevalent slang phrase, "23," now seems to be an assured fact, according to a South Bend (Ind.) special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer. The latest theory is advanced by Professor Newton Scott, head of the department of rhetoric in the University of Michigan.

In writing of the phrase Professor Scott says:

"It is quite possible that the expression was drawn from a sentence in the closing chapter of Dickens' 'A Tale of Two Cities.' The last scene depicts the execution of Sidney Carton, the hero. As the line of those condemned to die advances slowly toward the guillotine the women count the victims. Carton, the twenty-third in line, steps up on the platform of the guillotine. Then, to quote Dickens:

"The murmur of many voices, the upturning of many faces, the pressing on of many footsteps in the outskirts of the crowd, so that it swells forward in a mass; like one great heave of water, all flashes away—twenty-three!"

## POCKET WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Tiny Device Expected to Project Messages For Thirty Miles.

Officers assigned to the bureau of equipment of the United States navy have under observation a "pocket wireless telegraph" device which, they believe, when worked out, will be capable of accurate service over an arc of thirty miles, while weighing not more than two pounds, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald.

The apparatus as now planned includes a collapsible balloon of thin rubber or similar material capable of being inflated into an obloid three feet across its greater diameter. The hydrogen gas will be produced by a patent compact cartridge, which is light of weight and occupies little space.

It is estimated that this balloon will support 200 feet of fine copper wire to act as antennae. At the ground will be a "detector" not larger than the bowl of a cornob pipe. The sender will be of the same size, and the whole apparatus can be packed in the case of a 4 by 5 inch snapshot camera.

## Bed and Kitchen in an Auto.

Of all the automobiles ever turned out by French manufacturers the one lately made for Captain Lars Andersen of Boston seems to be entitled to the prize for originality, says a special Paris cable dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. It is a huge machine fitted up for long tours, and in point of speed equals any of the present day touring cars. The Andersen car is fitted out with reversible furniture. There is a combination bed and bureau that is certainly a work of art, and then there is a cook stove and dining table arrangement that can be hauled out at a moment's notice. The whole machine, in fact, is a kind of miniature hotel on wheels, with accommodations for eating, sleeping, working or idling, according to the fancy of the owner or his guests.

## The Word of Summer.

Dropping roses from her hand, Came down summer down the land, With her hair a tawny banner By the breezes fanned.

And she looked and laughed at me Where I sat all mournfully Counting over my lost labors, Near a cypress tree.

And she said: "Oh, why repine? All these patient works of mine— Leaves and flowers and fragrant apples— I must soon resign.

"Not one blossom will remain! But do I, like thee, complain? Nay, I pause and rest a season; Then begin again!"—John Burpee in June Magazine.



# A WOMAN WHO CAN WRITE HISTORY

Ida M. Tarbell an Example of What Determination, Courage and Industry May Accomplish

Precise and Judicial, Yet Engaging Author, Who Does Not Write For Effect, but Tells Facts—Eminently Fair, Free From Both Vanity and Falsity, She Is Not Easily Trapped—How She Became the Standard Oil's Champion Exposer

THE Garfield report and the president's special message on Standard Oil have got the octopus going again. The only trouble with all these exposures is that while they make the monster with the overproduction of less loss sleep they do not cause it to lose dollars, and that is the only sort of loss for which it really cares. It still has the same old strangle hold on the race, and it will take something more strenuous than messages to make it let go.

If the people really get stirred up enough to go after the beast—if an octopus can be called a beast—they will make an end of the creature. When the brave knights of old went out to slay a dragon they did not do it with a dictionary and an inkstand, but, swathing their limbs with a few hundred pounds of boiler plate, they took a lance, a sword, a meat ax and some other weapons and sallied forth to tear up the earth in a ripping, roaring, slashing dragon fight.

## The Need of Deeds.

The pen may be mightier than the sword, but the only way to get a thief to go after him with a gun and a pair of handcuffs. The great trust fortress will never be knocked down by publicity paper pellets. Might as well attack Gibraltar with a popgun. The campaign of exposure has its place, but only in getting people nerved up to the pitch where they will do the real work. If we stop with words we only succeed in harrowing up our own

light on that dazzling figure. Her "Mme. Roland" and "Mme. de Staël" bring these two great women of the French revolution nearer to us. Miss Tarbell makes her characters human and living. There is nothing highfaluting about her style. She does not write for effect. She tells facts, facts, facts, but does it directly and charmingly. Her powers of analysis, of generalization and of reaching just conclusions are admirable. She keeps her personality out of her work, looks at things with a broad and temperate view, has no private prejudices to air and is eminently fair, yet she conceals none of the story. In other words, she is a historian—or perhaps you prefer "an" historian, if you are a purist—who has the historical method. She is a judge on the bench reviewing the evidence that she herself brings. Though a woman, she is impersonal. For all that she is essentially womanly, loves feminine things, speaks in a low, well modulated voice, enjoys spending her evenings at the theater, reads novels and poetry, is fond of music and flowers and, greatest test of all, just dotes on cats.

Yet this very woman once contemplated devoting her life to microscopic work. Later she spent three years in Paris studying historical methods, still later she devoted as long a time to delving into court records and legislative investigations of a great industrial corporation. More wonderful still, she enjoyed this work, mastered it as few men have done and presented its results to the world in a manner that

ple and frank, she yet knows how to refrain from saying too much. She has the gift of silence and the faculty of precise statement. She is not one who would be easily trapped. She is wise in her simplicity, strong in her rectitude and fortified by her knowledge.

Miss Tarbell was born in 1857 in Erie county, Pa. Her father soon moved to Titusville, in the middle of the oil field, where he was an independent producer. Her brother is still in the same business. Here the girl had an opportunity to observe the evolution of the industry of which she afterward became the foremost historian. She was educated in the public schools, graduated from the high school and afterward from a coeducational college at Meadville. She then became a teacher in a seminary for two years, after which her parents induced her to return home. It was at this time that she contemplated devoting her life to studies with the microscope. This purpose was changed by an offer of an editorship on the Chautauquan Magazine, then a small publication at Meadville. She remained with it for eight years, eventually becoming managing editor.

One of Miss Tarbell's duties on the Chautauquan was to write character sketches and historical studies. She was always deeply interested in the woman's movement and especially in the part played by great souled women in crucial epochs of the past. This led her to take up the women of the French revolution, her first essay being on Mme. de Staël. She next took up a study of Mme. Roland. By this time she was so deeply interested in the subject and in the French historical method that she determined to go to Paris with a definite purpose in view. The purpose was nothing less than to learn the French way of handling the philosophy of history with the intention of introducing it in America. People do not deserve big successes who cannot dream big dreams. To have an ideal, a definite plan and work to it constitute the only road to the heights. It may require sacrifice and may end in failure, still it is worth while. It need not end in failure if the plan is sufficiently well thought out and if the requisite determination and ability are put behind it. Miss Tarbell had thoroughly matured her plan and had the will and capacity to put it into execution. Thus fortified for the race she could not fail to reach the goal.

## Her First Big Success.

In Paris she remained three years, attending lectures, ransacking the great library and learning how to dig out facts and to present them. To pay her way she contributed articles to the American newspapers and magazines. One of these articles fell under the eye of S. S. McClure and induced him to ask the author to join the staff of the magazine he was then starting. He called on Miss Tarbell in Paris and asked her to gather some anecdotes of Napoleon. She was the more ready to do this as she was just finishing her story of Mme. Roland, and all her studies of the French revolution seemed to lead her toward the great Corsican. Later Mr. McClure wired her to write a life of the French emperor, telling her that the first installment must be in the next month. The audacity of the thing appealed to the resolute woman, and she agreed to do it. That short life of Napoleon was her first big success.

At this time she returned to America. Afterward she took up the early life of Lincoln, which she supplemented by a complete biography of the great emancipator. In this work her new historical method began to tell. She communicated personally or by letter with almost every man and woman who had known Lincoln and thus gathered much new and interesting material. That work established Miss Tarbell's fame.

The manner of taking up the Standard Oil history has been told by herself. At an editorial council of the magazine the best method of handling the trust question was discussed. Miss Tarbell suggested the giving of some concrete example such as the Standard, concerning which there was so much material available. Her idea was finally adopted, and she herself was deputed to write the history. She was already somewhat familiar with the great trust from her girlhood in the oil regions and from the further fact that very early in her life she had written a novel woven about Rockefeller and his methods, which she concluded was too crude for publication.

## A Laborious Task.

She went about her great task by investigating the testimony in cases tried against the trust. For the most part she depended on the sworn statements of the officials of the company themselves. This investigation was laborious and led her into many different states, but the work was done thoroughly. She determined at the inception that the work must be without bias and that both sides of the story must be told. She found the architect of the Standard and the key to all its policies in John D. Rockefeller, and taking Emerson's motto that "an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man" she interpreted the trust through this man, who was its center and brain. The upshot of her whole investigation showed that the Standard Oil had been built up, as has so many of the other monopolies, through the railroad rebate; that back of this monopoly, great and oppressive as it is, stands a greater and more oppressive one, that of special privilege in transportation.

The threatened reorganization of McClure's will take out of the staff three of its best known members, Miss Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens and Ray Stannard Baker. It is practically assured that they will start a new magazine.

J. A. EDGERTON.

## THE TIDY TADPOLE.

How This Cheerful Little Cannibal Eats and Develops.

A wonderful spirit of tidiness seems to pervade the tadpole world. They always eat whatever has become useless—their own eggs, their superfluous companions. Even those who are only weakly are cleared out of the way and the victims take it all as a matter of course. I have disturbed a strong member of the community just as he had begun to dine off the tail of a weaker brother, but the sufferer has not troubled to escape—he simply waited till the frigidite returned to complete his deadly work.

For some time there is no grave change in the tadpoles. They simply grow and become so far transparent that their internal mechanism, which consists of one coil of intestines, is plainly visible. When, however, they are about three months old a careful observer can distinguish a tiny foot on either side of the base of the tail. These grow slowly, but seem unable to move independently until shortly before the border land is passed which leads to perfect froghood. The hind legs have reached their full size before the front ones appear, and, while the feet grow slowly, the hands are ready made and can be used at once. For a day or two they can be seen under the skin before they venture forth, and their possessor is very restless and excited. He rushes madly about, jostling his comrades, and no doubt being voted a bore; then a more vigorous effort breaks the skin and the tiny hand and arm appear.

There seems some rule about the order of precedence here, as there is when the whiskers go, for last year my tadpoles, almost without exception, had their right hands some hours before the left, while on previous occasions I have had an entirely left handed crew.—Chambers' Journal.

## MUSIC AT SEA.

Conditions Under Which Ships' Sails Sometimes Sing.

Some curious facts have been noted with regard to the sound conducting qualities of ships' sails. When rendered concave by a gentle breeze, the widespread sails of a ship are said to be excellent conductors of sound.

A ship was once sailing along the coast of Brazil, far out of sight of land. Suddenly several of the crew, while walking along the deck, noticed that when passing and repassing a particular spot they always heard with great distinctness the sound of bells chiming sweet music, as though being rung but a short distance away.

Dumfounded by this phenomenon, they quickly communicated the discovery to their shipmates, but none of them was able to solve the enigma as to the origin of these seemingly mysterious sounds which came to them across the water.

Months afterward, upon returning to Brazil, the crew determined to satisfy their curiosity. Accordingly they mentioned the circumstance to their friends and were informed that at the time when the sounds were heard the bells in the cathedral of San Salvador, on the coast, had been ringing to celebrate a feast held in honor of one of the saints.

Their sound, wonderful to relate, favored by a gentle, steady breeze, had traveled a distance of upward of 100 miles over the smooth water and had been brought to a focus by the sails at the particular locality in which the sweet sounds were first heard.

This is but one of several instances of a similar kind, trustworthy authorities claiming that this same music is often heard under somewhat the same circumstances and especially in a moisture laden atmosphere.—London Tit-Bits.

## English Regard For Teaching.

If there is one occupation which Englishmen are unanimous in condemning as degraded and degrading it is that most fascinating, most difficult, delicate and important work, the training of the mind. In what are humorously called "the higher walks" of teaching there are respectable salaries to be earned and agreeable rooms or houses for occupation. Here, purged of the gross of utility, a man may once more take rank as a gentleman, and if he becomes head of a house the supreme uselessness of his position commands universal and silent respect.—Nineteenth Century.

## Gentian Root.

Gentian root, often used as a tonic, is considered in many malarial countries a remedy against intermittent fever. Especially is this the case in Corsica, in that section of the island near the town of Aleria, which is infested with malaria. The inhabitants recently protested violently against the introduction of quinine on the part of the medical authorities, declaring that they would not abandon the remedy which had been used among them for centuries, the gentian root, either powdered or simply masticated.

## Quite the Contrary.

"After all, my friend," began the solemn stranger, "life is but a dream, a—"

"Not much, it ain't," snorted the hard headed man. "In nearly every dream I ever had I was gettin' more money than I knowed what to do with."—Philadelphia Press.

## Frenchmen and Spanish.

French people find it difficult to speak Spanish properly. Victor Hugo boasted that he was the only Frenchman who could really speak Spanish, something of Spain being mingled in his ancestry.

But for some trouble and sorrow we should never know half the good there is about us.—Dickens.

## HABITS OF THE RICH.

Examples of Millionaire Extravagance in the Metropolis.

Zola in his youth, before fame came to him, wrote some stories about millionaires, wherein it seemed to him he exaggerated shamefully in his descriptions of the costly homes and habits of the rich, but later on, when Zola became a friend of millionaires, he found that his accounts of their extravagance had fallen far short of the truth.

In the same way stories about the extravagance of American millionaires that sound like exaggerations may also fall short of the truth. Here, for instance, are some facts that an interior decorator of New York supplied the other day. They sound extreme, but let Zola be remembered.

A man bought for his hall twelve antique marble columns at Pompeii. Finding he could use only eight of the columns he had the remaining four destroyed, although he was offered for them twice what he had paid. He had paid \$5,000 apiece.

Abussion carpets, with a pile three inches thick, are often made to order at a cost of \$40 a yard. Such a cost, though, is nothing beside what is ordinarily paid for antique rugs. They, measured by the yard, often cost \$500 or \$800 a yard.

Chairs of ivory inlaid with wood are occasionally sold at \$500 apiece. One millionaire's piano cost \$150,000. A five inch band of ivory, four years in the carving, runs around the case, which was decorated by Everett Shinn.

The gold and silver plate of one household requires an expert to look after it. The man is a goldsmith, and his salary is \$2,000 a year.

Billiard rooms sometimes cost \$50,000 to furnish. The tables and cues are inlaid with ivory and gold.

Certain wines—Schloss Johanesberg, for instance, stamped with the crest of Prince Metterich—are sold at private sales to millionaires for \$40 and \$50 a bottle.

Automobiles of ninety or more horsepower, made to order, will cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Some millionaires keep a dozen or more automobiles, with a head chauffeur at \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year salary and two or three assistants at \$25 a week each.

Then there is the ocean going yacht, which cannot be maintained in the most modest way at a smaller annual expenditure than \$25,000.—New York Press.

## A PESSIMIST'S QUESTIONS.

Why is it that a cleaning of windows is the signal for a rainstorm?

Why is John always late the night the cook is out and visitors are expected in the evening?

And why, oh, why, do visitors always come the one afternoon in the week when one is not dressed to receive them?

Why does a woman think she has so much better taste than her richer neighbor if she but had as much money to gratify it?

Why is it that a leak in the pipe is always discovered Saturday afternoon, when a plumber cannot be found until Monday morning?

Why is it that when one has made a purchase one sees ten minutes later something else which would have been better or cheaper or more becoming?—Philadelphia Ledger.

## The English Police.

In the conduct of the police department in an English city we find a striking comparison with our American notion of police work. In Manchester, as in London, the policeman is always the servant of the public. As in London, he carries neither club nor revolver. His duties are very nearly the same as those of a New York officer. It is in his method of doing his work that the striking difference lies. He is always quiet, always neat, always respectful, even deferential, in his treatment of the public. Such overbearing manners as we sometimes see in New York policemen would not be tolerated in Manchester—or in London, for that matter.—Success.

## Origin of "Chauffeur."

There were chauffeurs long before automobiles. History tells us that about the year 1795 men strangely accoutered, their faces covered with soot and their eyes carefully disguised, entered by night farms and lonely habitations and committed all sorts of depredations. They garroted their victims, dragged them before a great fire, where they burned the soles of their feet and demanded information as to the whereabouts of their money and jewels; hence they were called "chauffeurs," a name which frightened so much our good grandmothers.—Paris Figaro.

## Child Love.

Welcome to the parents the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or more beautiful, the sobbing child, the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation, soften all hearts to pity and to mindful and clamorous compassion.—Emerson.

## Merely a Precaution.

"Now, Lester," said the old codger, addressing his callow nephew in an admonitory tone, "it is as proper that you should pay the fiddler as it is to liquidate any other debt, but it's a fine exhibition of entry wild betwixt the eyes to inquire the fiddler's price before the dance begins."—Puck.

Use your gifts faithfully and they shall be enlarged. Practice what you know and you shall attain to higher knowledge.—Arnold.

## AMERICA'S BIGGEST CHURCH

Splendid Edifice Built by Boston Christian Scientists.

The largest church in the United States is nearing completion in Boston, being built at a cost of \$2,000,000 by the Christian Scientists, says a Boston special dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. It has a mile and a half of pews, seating 5,000 persons. The new Christian Science temple, to be dedicated in Boston on June 10, is one of the most remarkable churches in America.

The cornerstone was laid on July 16, 1904. The dimensions of the building are: On St. Paul street, 236 feet; Falmouth street, 144 feet; Norway street, 144 feet. The floor area of the auditorium is 25,000 square feet. The extreme height, including the cupola, is 224 feet. The dome is eighty-two feet in diameter. The height of the auditorium from the floor is 108 feet.

The architectural style is Italian renaissance. The materials are New Hampshire granite and Tennessee marble in the first story and Bedford stone above. The semidomes, main dome and cupola are of gray semi-glazed terra cotta. The interior is finished in Bedford stone and marble, with plaster for the great arches and ceiling. The staircases are of bronze, marble, Bedford stone and iron, and the lighting fixtures are of bronze. The pews and woodwork are of mahogany. The floors are of marble. The building is fireproof, and there are twelve exit doorways and seven broad marble staircases. The church is heated by indirect steam and ventilated with filtered air, which is forced into the building through the steam coils by means of powerful fans.

The great organ is placed behind a reader's platform. It has an architectural stone screen and is an imposing feature of the interior. There is also an echo organ. This organ is said to be one of the most perfect in the United States.

Everywhere that conditions would allow it the pure white marble has been used, and at every point where art makes it permissible the sculptor has enhanced its beauty. On the two grand entrances the architect has placed the most lavish adornment. Both of these are surmounted by Byzantine domes. On the Falmouth and Norway street sides are cloister porches connected with the old church.

## CARDINAL'S QUIANT ESCORT.

Gay Cavalcade Accompanied Mr. Gibbons to Country Church.

Cardinal Gibbons was recently escorted by a picturesque cavalcade on his visit to St. Joseph's church at Neckar, on the Belair road, where he confirmed 116 persons, says a Baltimore special dispatch to the New York Times. Thousands of people along the road turned out to see the procession, composed of male members of the congregation and other residents of Neckar.

Every horse was elaborately decorated with ribbons and cords of different colors. Each horse was hidden in folds of red and white ribbon, while on either side of the horse's head and the center of his forehead there was a large rosette of the same colors. Long streamers were tied to the horses' tails. A red and white blanket was thrown over each animal.

Each rider had bows of ribbons in his buttonholes and streamers on his hat. The marshal, George Seidel, had folds of red silk wrapped about his waist and shoulders, and his horse was so nearly covered with bunting and bouquets that only his legs were visible. The Parkville brass band led the procession. The cardinal rode in a closed carriage.

## JAR FOR BRITISH CREW.

Didn't Like to Bring Us Fireworks to Celebrate Their Defeat.

When a guileless reporter inquired the other day of the officers of the British steamship Yeddo, just arrived at New York from the far east, what her cargo was he quite innocently touched upon a matter which had been ranking in their minds the whole voyage, says the New York Globe. Nor will it seem at all strange that these loyal subjects of King Edward should feel a little touchy on the subject of their \$2,000,000 freight, since it consists almost wholly of fireworks with which to celebrate the achieving of independence of Great Britain.

"It's just a bit tough on us, you know," said one of the officers, smiling. "Not that we have any hard feelings against you Americans, but all the same we'd like it a bit better, you know, if you'd bring over your own bloomin' firecrackers."

## "Silence Cure" For Nervous Women.

With all the ingenious "cures" that doctors and faddists have promulgated no one has dared until now to advise the "silence cure" for any woman, says the New York Press. At last a London specialist, who has a high reputation among society women, has tabooed the mud, hot water, sunshine and blue light cures and insists that all that exhausted society leaders need is simply to spend an hour every day in absolute silence. This treatment is recommended not only for women who are extremely nervous, but for beautiful women. The physician insists that an hour in the middle of the day spent in quietness not only soothes the nerves, but causes the lines of worry to leave the face and gives a more peaceful, beautiful expression to the countenance. Explaining his "cure," the physician says: "It is well known that a woman with nerves talks twice as fast as her phlegmatic sister. If the nervous women can be persuaded to hold their tongues and permit the brain to rest we shall have fewer breakdowns from neuralgia and nervous prostration."

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WITH A LAME BACK?

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Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

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MISS IDA M. TARRELL.

feelings. Hard names never made a brigand cease from being a robber, but with such people the strong walls of a jail are a powerful argument for decency. Organized selfishness will not succumb to hot air. It is coming time to take tools adapted to the work in hand. There is no call for going daffy with theorizing and agonizing, when all we need are a little honesty, courage and common sense—yes, and deeds. We certainly need deeds.

Yet the investigations and preaches are necessary preludes. All praise to them, and while exalting the utterances of the chief magistrate and his commissioner of corporations let us not forget one who preceded both of them in the work of exposing Standard Oil and who wrought more mightily to that end than any other single agency. That this one is a woman entitles her to all the more honor. Her name is Ida M. Tarbell. After long months spent with high financiers, politicians, yellow journalists, sporty kings and other more or less disappointing male bipeds it is a genuine pleasure to write of such a character as Miss Tarbell. She is like a cool oasis in a desert of masculinity.

## Chief Woman Historian.

Miss Tarbell is addition to being the champion exposé of Standard Oil is the chief woman historian not only of the present day, but of all days. In fact, she is practically the only one. Women often have made history, but seldom have written it. Miss Tarbell not only writes it, but writes it well. She is accurate and judicial, yet always interesting. She is exhaustive in gathering her facts, knows how to choose the salient ones, how to arrange them effectively and how to tell them in a simple yet attractive manner. Her "Life of Lincoln" is a masterpiece. Many consider it the most readable biography of the martyr president. Her "Napoleon" threw a new

attracted the commendation of lawyers and scholars and at the same time was as enchanting as a romance to the average reading public. That is a triumph. It is art that conceals the fact of its being art.

The "M." in Miss Tarbell's name stands for Minerva, and Minerva, as every one knows, is the goddess of wisdom. Perhaps that accounts for it.

## Loves Her Work.

Miss Tarbell has no false humility concerning her work and is alike free from the vanity that success sometimes reveals. Perhaps that sort of humility is only a form of suppressed vanity and the absence of the one quality accounts for the absence of the other. She talks of her books and life with open frankness, yet seems unconscious of their fame. Probably her lack of vanity accounts for that attitude also. For the thought of fame as such only appeals to a certain strain of vanity. She has a task and did it for the task's sake, did it thoroughly and well, as she would have worked a problem in mathematics and let the results take care of themselves. Maybe the word "task" sounds too irksome, for she certainly loves her